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BORING FOR FACTS.

Interviews with Fire Marshals Williams and Brenner on the Great Conflagration.

What the Former "Felt in His Bones," and Retired to Bed Upon.

The Battle with the Fire Fiend in the West, South and North Divisions.

All Hope of Staying the Flames Abandoned when Miller's Jewelry Store Caught Fire.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners having failed in their duty to investigate and report to the public, whose servants they are, the origin and progress of The Great Fire, and the conduct of the Fire Department on the fatal night of October 9, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE was yesterday despatched to interview the Chief Marshal (Williams) and such of his assistants as could be found. Mr. Williams unhesitatingly made a statement, as did Mr. Brenner, Third Assistant Marshal, which are given herewith:

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAMS.

REPORTER. I desire you to give me a statement in regard to the fire—its progress from the time it commenced until you ceased your attempts to subdue it.

MARSHAL WILLIAMS. I had been to Box No. 28—I cannot tell the exact time. I was just crossing Franklin street, going to my house, when that alarm came in. While returning from '28 I told my driver that we were going to have a "burn," as I felt it in my bones, and I said to him, "I am going to bed so as to get some sleep." I went to bed, and was asleep when my gong struck; that was between half-past 9 and 10 o'clock. When I got to the fire I should think there were some six or seven buildings ablaze—sheds and outhouses. We got it under control, and it would not have gone a foot further, but the next thing I knew they came and told me St. Paul's Church, about two squares north, was on fire. I told George Raw, foreman of Hook and Ladder 2, to put his longest ladder on the truck and go to the church, because I knew the wind was blowing so hard that we couldn't raise a stream high enough to strike the roof. The citizens got hold of the ladder, threw it down, and broke it into two pieces. I was on the north side of the fire then, and I went up to the church. When I got there I asked Raw where the ladder was, and he said the citizens had broken it. We surrounded the church fire—I had three engines working on it; the Rehm stood on the corner of Clinton and Mather streets, working that plug, and it was so hot there that the engineer had to put up a door to protect himself. The Gund was on the east side of the church, and the Coventry on the north. We got it checked; it was not gaining any headway; the church had fallen in. There was a drug store on the opposite side of the street—on the northwest corner, and a row of buildings north of it, and these caught fire several times. We held the fire at bay, and the next thing I knew the fire was in Bateham's planing mill. When I got there, I found that the match factory between Bateham's and Clinton street was going, as was the lumber in a yard near by, just north of it. We got two streams in there but couldn't do any good, as the fire was thick and heavy, and ran along to another lumber yard north, and spread east to the old red mill. I went north then to head it off, and found it was down to Harrison street. Commissioner Chadwick came to me and said, "Don't you know the fire is ahead of you?" I told him it was getting ahead of me in spite of all I could do; it was just driving me right along. I got down to Van Buren street and was working the engines there, but it was so hot that the men were obliged to run for their lives, leaving their hose on the ground. They came to me and asked what they were to do about hose, and I said, "God only knows."

REPORTER. Hadn't you any hose in reserve?

WILLIAMS. Not a foot. Every foot of available hose was in use. The statement that several thousand feet of hose was burned in the Armory is not true. After the Burlington warehouse fire every foot of it was taken out of there and put in service.

MATT. BRENNER. There were fourteen lengths in the repair shop.

WILLIAMS. When the fire was raging on both sides of Canal street, and among the furniture that was piled up in the street—mattresses, bedsteads, tables, chairs, and everything of that nature that had been filled up on the east side of the street, and helped amazingly to set the buildings on that side of the street on fire—several of the engines were obliged to pull up and leave their hose. The foreman came to me and asked for hose, and I told them I had none to give them, and the steamers were entirely useless. We got the Gund located on the corner of Van Buren and Canal street, and led her hose up Van Buren street into an alley running south, and tried to cut off the fire in the rear of the corner building, because I knew if it came through that building the long row on the north side of the street was sure to go, and it would be hot around there. The flames rolled over the men who were working with the engine on the corner, and I told the foreman to get her out or we would lose her. I asked some citizens for help, and we ran up to uncouple the section from the plug, and others commenced to uncouple the hose, and I thought if we got the engine away we would lose the hose. Just then a wave of flame came rolling over the street, and I was obliged to get away. Hose was afterwards attached to the side of the Gund, and the citizens pulled her into the sidewalk, where she was burned up. When I got to the Long John, and Alec McGonegal, foreman, on the South Side, he told me there was a fire, and I jumped on a hose cart and went over too. I was satisfied that the fire on the West Side could not burn any further north, because of the space left by Saturday night's fire, and that the wind would prevent it from going west. I thought if the fire had reached the South Side I must go and look after it.

REPORTER. Where were the Assistant Engineers?

WILLIAMS. Where they were I could not tell at that time. I had been falling back before the fire, and I didn't know where anybody was. When I reached the South Side—I came across Madison street bridge—the Long John was ahead of me. I went south on Market street, and when I got to Monroe street I found that the gas works were on fire. I took a look around, and saw that the Armory and the block up to Wells street was going fast. We formed a line, and had two steamers fighting the fire on Monroe street, and keeping it from getting into the express barn near Wells street, and another building west. We played on those buildings and kept the fire from spreading west. The Economy's stream was in the block between Monroe and Adams streets, and the men were afraid the gas reservoir would explode and blow everything to pieces. I took a view of the property, and saw it was bound to go, despite our efforts. I ran out of the yard and went over to Monroe street again and got another steamer to work. It was of no use; the fire jumped over our heads and ignited some of the frame buildings in the rear of those fronting on Madison street. I knew there was no use remaining where we were, so I ordered the foremen to take up. When I reached Madison street, I found that there was fire in the rear of the Oriental Building, in the centre of the block. Prescott's row, on the north side of the street, was not touched; the fire was all in the rear, among the shanties and barns. I got the Economy to work on the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, and led the hose in through the stairway opposite. We were not in there three minutes before a sheet of flame rolled over us and the boys dropped the pipe and ran for their lives. The wind was blowing so heavy at the time that the water would not go ten feet from the nozzle of the pipe. We could not strike a second story window. When we came through the stairway on LaSalle street, the Court House was on fire, and the next thing the Board of Trade was ablaze. At this place I learned that Alderman Hildreth was around with powder to blow up buildings. He came to me and said, "We have got to let everything go, and begin to blow up. Where will we make a start?" I said, "I don't know, for the fire is going so fast we can't have time to make a start and know that everybody is out of the buildings." I told him if we did anything, then, we had better take the corner building—the southwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. I told him to be sure to get all the people out, as there were many in it then. I then went to work and got my two engines to play on the Sherman House to keep it from burning. I thought we would be able to save it on account of the open space opposite. But, my God! there was a piece of board six feet long that came over and landed right on top of the old TRIBUNE building on Clark street, and it was not two minutes before that row was on fire. The flames went from there into Wood's Museum, and from there it went in all directions. A fire then started in the rear of the Sherman House among those stables, and away everything went. I couldn't tell how it did go. It went whichever way it pleased. Miller's jewelry store was set on fire by the awnings in front of the windows; they were regular bags to catch sparks. From there the fire went as it pleased. The Fire Department got separated; some went east, others west, and others south. Where Hildreth did the blowing up I don't know. I heard that he tried to blow up Nixon's building, but don't know whether he did or not. While I was wetting down the front of the Sherman House it was doing well, I was told that the Water Works were on fire. I jumped into my wagon and drove over to see if it was true, and when I got near there I saw that the roof was all on fire, and burning rapidly, and the flames rolling out of every opening in the building. I made up my mind then that the whole city was gone. There was no possible chance for the North Side, any more than there was for the South.

REPORTER. Do you know what took place on the Northern line of the fire?

WILLIAMS. No; I had my hands full where I was, so that I could not tell what happened there.

REPORTER. Did you see any of the Assistant Engineers?

WILLIAMS. I did not see Schank, the First Assistant, during the whole fire. I do not know where he was, but he was around somewhere. I saw Walters on the West Side and again in front of the Long John's house. Brenner was on the south line of the fire, and can tell you about that.

STATEMENT OF MR. BRENNER.

MATT BRENNER, the Third Assistant Marshal, was also interviewed, and, after giving an account of his adventures on the West Side, which consisted of ordering pipemen in here and pipemen in there to save buildings, and prevent the spreading of the flames south, detailed his experience on the South Side. He and the men under his command had worked hard on the West Side, and kept the buildings south of the southern line of the fire damp as long as the water lasted. Everything was considered safe when he was told that there was fire on the South Side. He left one engine on the corner of Taylor and Canal streets, and ordered the others over to the South Side. Two got over all right, but the third was detained for nearly an hour, by a train of cars standing across Twelfth street. When he reached the corner of Harrison and Clark streets, he found the T. B. Brown at work. A row of buildings on the southeast corner had just caught fire, and he ordered the pipemen to lead the hose into the rear of them. Water at this time was very scarce, there being hardly enough for a "decent stream." Two lines of hose were put on, but before water could be got into the second lead the Jewish Synagogue, on the corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue, ignited. An effort was made to pull the steamer off, so that throwing water in the building would become good, but the ceiling was so hot it could not be done. The fire eat its way east very fast, omitting to get a block or a building at intervals; and Brenner meeting Schank, the First Assistant, left him in charge there, and went after the fire. He went over to Wabash avenue and found the Rice and another engine forming a line to take water from the basin at the foot of Van Buren street. The hose was not long enough to reach the buildings on fire, which were on the west side of State street. It soon became so hot that the men were driven away from where they were stationed, and the flames came so near the Rice that she had to be moved. Her withdrawal broke the "line," and no more water could be obtained. A lot of hose was also lost, the occupants of the dwellings on Wabash avenue having piled their household goods on it, and these catching fire it was burned up. After this Brenner went over to Michigan avenue, and there saw two young men in a wagon, which was filled with powder in kegs. One of them asked him where he wanted the powder, and he told him to go south to Harrison street, and wait until he came up. He subsequently went after the powder, but could not find the wagon. He then went to the corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue, and heard "a blow up." He looked around, and presently found Ald. Hildreth and several others, who were about to blow up a brick building on Harrison street, near the church. A keg of powder was put into the basement, but it only shattered the house. Some parties then suggested that the church be blown up, and it was sometime before they could be convinced of the uselessness of it, as the church was strong and well built, and able to stop the fire. Several brick buildings on Wabash avenue were also blown up, and this checked the spread of the flames. In the afternoon it became evident that the fire would not go further south, and everything being considered safe, Brenner went home. He did not learn until the next day that the fire had spread over the North Side, and was surprised when told such was the case.

THE LATE EMPIRE.

Sale of the Imperial Effects—A Prince's Toys.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

The publicity given by the London Press to the civil list sales is beginning to bear golden fruits. The bidding on October 25 was exceedingly spirited, owing to the presence of English sympathizers with the Chiselhurst exiles. The gem of the table linen was the "Bee Service." It had been ordered, it was reported, to serve at the coronation of the Emperor and Empress, which would have taken place in Notre Dame, the Pope officiating, had the Germans been beaten by the French. But I ascertained, on making inquiries, that it was woven with a view as well to the royal entertainments given in 1867. This table-linen was manufactured in the north of Ireland. It looked as bright as satin, and was delicious to the touch. The borders were filled in with laurel wreaths, Carlovingian crowns, Ns, and eagles; and bees with wide-spread wings, were scattered over the ground. A lot of two table-cloths, eight yards in length, and three dozen napkins were purchased at the high price of 798 francs by a young English gentleman. Agents of the ex-Emperor had instructions to buy for him all the Bee sets that were going cheap. They obtained for him some of the banqueting table-cloths, but did not buy in any of the others. A lady of rank and fortune, who was connected with the dispersed Court, spent nearly 7,000 francs in the Bee services, which she intends to present to the ex-Empress. The Prince Imperial's bed-linen was hotly contested by searchers after relics. A dozen plain pillow-cases, made to fit small pillows—wedge-shaped, I presume, from the long triangular gussets in the sides, and a broad overlapping hem at the top—were sold for 185 francs. Half a dozen bolster-cases to match fetched a larger sum. They were all rotten, and many neatly darned. The English lady who is now the happy possessor of them was all the better pleased because the repairs and marks of frequent washings afforded her a presumption that her relics must have come in direct contact with "the little Prince's head." Half a dozen pairs of Union linen sheets, belonging to the Compiegne lot, were bought by an admirer, I suppose, of the fallen dynasty for more than £10. The servants' sheeting sold very high, the highest bidders being, of course, English. The Prince Imperial's toys and school-room belongings have been all disposed of. A velocipede, very elegantly constructed, and with silver mounting, said to have been the one presented to the Prince Imperial by Alphonse, of Spain, was bought by a wealthy petroleum merchant from Oil City. This purchaser intends to place the velocipede under a glass case upon his drawing-room chimney-piece as a "reminder to his sons that richer men than ile-strikers can bust up." There were cases of mathematical instruments in the school-room lots, on which both fancy and money had been lavished. The steel parts were covered with Damascus arabesques. The toys were generally well preserved. Few of the playthings of early babyhood were produced. What were disposed of dated within the last eight or nine years. The mimic canon were very neatly executed, and quite capable of killing a poodle at fifty yards. A world of pains had been evidently taken with the Prince who was to have inherited the Empire of the Napoleons, to get into his head, by means of object lessons, the technicalities of Vauban and Cohorn. He was given toy fortresses with toy lunes and demi-lunes; toy ditches, toy counter-scarps, toy positions—such as woods, hills, and streams, whose tin beds could be flushed; toy siege guns, and endless hosts of toy combatants, capable of being fastened on movable slabs in regular or irregular order. Then he had raised plans of Chalons and of Luneville, with microscopic tents to pitch on the plateau of the Mourmelon. A fortress, supposed to be Cherbourg, with a glass sea in front, and a fleet manœuvered by means of loadstones, got crushed and broken, and was finally thrown into a heap of rubbish. The Prince Imperial was fond of marionettes. His Punch and Judy Theatre, the plaything that had seen most service, was beautifully got up. The *dramatis personæ* included the usual functionaries, who serve as butts for Guignol's witticisms, with the additions of Kings and Queens of imaginary States, and a talkative dentist serving as a laughing-stock for all those Sovereigns for whom he fetched and carried. A military subject taken from the gallery at Versailles, dedicated to the glories of the First Napoleon, adorned the curtain. The sun of Austerlitz, flanked by eagles gazing boldly thereupon, was repeated on many of the large theatrical toys. Like three other heirs-apparent to the French Crown, the Prince Imperial was thrown by his exalted isolation into sedentary occupations when seeking for childish pastimes. The Grand Dauphin amused himself in trying to etch, paint, and model. Louis XV. had a talent for cabinet-making. His grandson, Louis XVI., was a skilled locksmith and optician. The Prince Imperial, it is very probable, would have become a first-rate artisan if he had remained a few years longer at the Tuilleries. He was debarred by his rank from that wholesome rivalry with boys of his age which finds vent in out-door games and trials of strength, fleetness, wind, and pluck. His little steam-press used to be very cleverly manipulated. In a case belonging to it there were some imaginary State papers, probably intended for a practical joke—the work of the young Napoleon. This press had grown rusty from long lying in the Garde Meuble, and was, with many other things, knocked down as old iron. A charming box of small-sized carpenter's tools and polished walnut bench were also the worse for damp and dust. Along with them were thrown in a bundle of ivory-handled turning instruments and some awkwardly-turned peg-tops, balls, and draughtsmen. Then there were lock-smiths' tools made for little hands, and locks whose evident destination was to be taken to pieces and put together again. In my whole life I never saw—I will not say together, but in all the iron-mongers' shops I have entered put together—so many copper stew-pots, patty-pans, sauce-pans, dripping-pans, griddles, boilers, shapes, skimming-ladles, roasting-jacks, and other cooking utensils. The auctioneer, fearing that if he sold in detail he would not get through them in a month, disposed of them by the 200 or 300 pounds' weight. No department, in the theory of practice, was so important as that of the *bouche* or cooking department. The amount of victuals consumed daily in the Tuilleries must have surpassed in quantity those gigantic feeds of Gargantua. Wine-glasses, tumblers, teapots, sugar-bowls, and decanters were not less numerous than the culinary coppers. But if they were plentiful they were coarse in quality. There is not much wine to be set up at auction. The Emperor's cellars were extensively requisitioned "for patriotic purposes" by the Government of National Defence. Without telling hypocritical stories, the men of the Commune, as Lullier poetically expressed it, "poured high the wine of victory" bottled for the use of Imperial personages. After the wine the liveries will be sold. They are to wind up the liquidation of the civil list.

Novel Capture of a Deer.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Republican, Nov. 10.

As the steamer Annie Johnson, of the Northwestern Union Line, was on her way up from Prairie du Chien, on Saturday, her passengers and crew indulged in a chase for a running buck deer, that was quite as exciting and amusing as the field sports with "horse and hound," of which so much has been written, in the parks of the Old World. As the steamer pulled out from Johnson's Landing, the deer was seen coming down the bluffs at great speed, and when it reached the bank plunged into the river, and paddled for an island. The Captain saw that there was an opportunity to "jerk" some venison, and directed the men to "lower" the yawls, which they did in short order and pulled hard for the object of the chase, overhauling the affrighted animal a few yards from the island. Here was a scene worth witnessing. A man in the bow of the yawl seized the deer by the horns, but a yank of the struggling creature's head nearly capsized the boat, and would have "soused" the fellow "body and boots" in the great "Father of Waters," had not the bowsman in a second yawl came to the rescue by grappling the deer's horns on the other side. The two men managed to turn their "game" head to, and succeeded in towing it to the steamer. The Captain endeavored to lead his buck alive, but that was found to be no easy task, and, after several vain attempts, the effort was abandoned. The deer's throat was then cut, and in a few minutes the carcass was placed on the "forecastle," dressed and quartered, and turned over to the steward for further preparation.

PUGET SOUND.

The Western Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Excitement and Contest as to its Location.

Olympia, Seattle, Bellingham Bay, Port Townsend, Etc.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OLYMPIA, Washington Territory, Oct. 22.

The terminus! the terminus! This is the universal cry and theme of excitement all over Puget Sound. There are terminus saloons, and bar-rooms, terminus hotels, terminus bitters, and cocktails, terminus agencies and offices; in fact, all the business of the country seems to hang upon the question of the terminus.

The terminus of what? Why, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, of course. The main trunk road splits in two some hundreds of miles east of the waters of the Pacific; one branch extending southwesterly to the Columbia River, and the other going straight on to Puget Sound. The point where the southern branch strikes the Columbia River has been already located at Kalama, some distance below Portland, and about twenty miles of the roadway has been graded from that place, while a large corps of engineers are making surveys through the mountains for a continuation of the line east. Were the Columbia a trustworthy stream, Kalama would, without doubt, become an important place; but the bar at the mouth of the river is a notoriously bad one, and ships drawing any depth cannot venture over it with safety. All the way up to Portland from the sea the channel is full of shallows and quicksands, rendering navigation unsafe, and throwing Oregon out of the question in the location of an extensive seaport.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound, on the contrary—the entrance to which is some 200 miles north of the mouth of the Columbia, through the Straits of Juan de Fuca, which divide Washington Territory from British Columbia—is as magnificent a bay as any in the world, and has deep anchorage everywhere. The coast line of the sound, with all its divisions, arms, and inlets, is over 1,000 miles in length, and good harbors are numerous. And it is just here that the trouble comes in in regard to the selection of the probable terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. There are so many good and eligible sites where the company may locate their city, that the mind of the settler, or speculator, is utterly bewildered, and closes the investigation entirely befogged. Purchasing property at any one point for a rise, is like buying a ticket in a lottery.

A LAND LOTTERY.

A company has been formed in Olympia, the projectors of which, for some hundreds of dollars paid by a purchaser, sell a lot in each of six or eight of the most likely points, under the supposition that the town must be located at some one of them. The railroad company keep their own counsel, or, perhaps, do not know themselves what course the road may take, until the surveys, which are at present being made through the passes in the Cascade Range, shall have been completed. The result of this delay is the utter stagnation of what little business ever was done on Puget Sound. All the land has been gobbled up long ago, and is held at a high figure, in expectation; and persons who have money hoard it up in readiness to purchase so soon as the terminus question is decided.

OLYMPIA.

Property-owners in every little town or hamlet on the shore of Puget Sound are ready to demonstrate that that town is just the point, and has all the requirements necessary to insure the location. First is Olympia, on the Southern extremity of the sound,—a quiet town of 1,500 population, and the capital of the Territory. It is the oldest and prettiest place in the country, and is the residence of all the government officials. Governor Salomon, formerly of Chicago, lives there. Olympia would be the most eligible location for the terminus, were it not that the tide rises and falls twenty-five feet. At high tide, the lower part of the town is almost under water; and, at low tide, a ship cannot get within two miles of the wharf. This settles the question in regard to Olympia, though there is probably no better point for dry-docks and shipbuilding. The immense mud-flats, left dry by the retiring tide, are literally covered with oysters, clams, and muscles, which afford subsistence to the tribe of Flathead Indians domiciled here. Puget Sound, in fact, swarms with fish of almost every variety; and, by the way, the other day I saw, at a fish-market here, a halibut weighing 300 pounds, and the hook with which he was caught still in his mouth at that. How I would like to have had the job of hauling that fellow in!

SEATTLE.

Seattle—a lively town of 2,000 inhabitants, on the eastern shore of the sound, about sixty miles north of Olympia—has, probably, the best location for a seaport of any of the points. It has a splendid harbor, good anchorage, and is directly west of the pass in the Cascade Range through which the Northern Pacific Railroad will likely come. Seattle is a pretty place,—the houses rising from the bay upon the hillside like boxes in an amphitheatre. The Territorial College is located there, and is quite an imposing edifice for this country, where even the capitol resembles an immense wooden barn, or an overgrown country school-house. There are valuable coal mines at Seattle, and, back of the town, two large fresh-water lakes, both of which are navigable, and are surrounded with the finest pine timber in the world. There is a rumor here that the government will establish a navy yard upon Lake Washington, as surveys have been made for that object. Seattle would, in all probability, be the terminus had its citizens the enterprise to offer the railroad company two-thirds of their land. They have been sounded upon this point, and their refusal will probably be their financial ruin. First-class town lots are held at $1,000.

BELLINGHAM BAY.

Leaving Seattle, and still proceeding north along the eastern shore of Puget Sound, we reach Bellingham Bay, also an excellent harbor, and possessing good coal mines and magnificent pine forests. The only objection that can be offered to the point is, that it is rather far down the sound, and is accessible only through an inlet, which, however, is broad enough for all purposes of navigation.

PORT TOWNSEND.

Port Townsend, the present port of entry for Washington Territory, would be the best point of any for the location of a metropolis; but, unfortunately, it is on the wrong side of the sound. To reach it by railroad, a detour of perhaps a hundred miles would have to be made, over mountains and through dense forests, and all points on the eastern shore passed by. The harbor is large and ample, anchorage good, and it is near the straits through which egress is had to the ocean. As the Northern Pacific Company have large landed interests in and around Port Townsend, they may locate the terminus of the road there, in spite of its disadvantageous position.

OTHER POINTS.

Beside the places mentioned, there are Steilacoom, Port Gamble, and twenty other towns all vieing for the honor of being the site of the future great emporium of the Pacific.

A QUESTION.

But will this terminus, wherever it may be located, ever become the great city some persons, and land speculators especially, are ready to demonstrate? The completion of the Union Pacific pricked the bubble in San Francisco, and Chicago merchants now undersell California merchants, even up to the Sierra Nevadas. Will not the same result follow when the Northern Pacific is through, and all the trade developed along the line flow east, from as far west almost as the Cascade Range? What is to sustain a city upon Puget Sound, beside its local resources, and its through Asiatic trade, which is always over-estimated? Who knows when it will reach the margin of 50,000 population?

BEAUTY OF THE SHORES.

Of the beauty of the shores of Puget Sound there can be but one opinion. Sheer precipices fall down a thousand feet from the mountain-tops to the blue waters below, which mirror back every nook, chasm, and pine tree. The atmosphere is as transparent as that of Naples, and the snow-covered peaks of Mounts Hood, St. Helen's, Adams, and Ranier are always visible. A commission of European capitalists visited the country recently, with George B. Sargent, Financial Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at their head. If satisfied, they propose investing $50,000,000 in the road.

LUMBER AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Some of the sawmills on Puget Sound employ a thousand men. Most of the lumber is shipped to China, Japan, and South America. The timber is especially valuable for the masts and spars of vessels; the finest in the world, in fact. Many of the trees are two hundred feet in height, and as straight as a line. What other branch of industry the country will yet develop remains to be seen, but assuredly it will not be agriculture. Perhaps rich mines may be discovered, though prospectors have thus far failed to find either gold or silver in paying quantities. East of the Cascade range there is a fine grazing country for hundreds of miles, and raising stock would be a profitable business, were it not for the limited demand for cattle on the Pacific coast.

MARSHALL.

GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON.

Incidents Attending the Evacuation of Fort Sumter—Statements by a Southern Writer.

In an article occasioned by the recent death of General Robert Anderson, the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says:

"The writer of this, by invitation of Captain Hartstene, who had command of the evacuation ceremonies at Sumter, was present on that interesting occasion, a jubilee on water never before witnessed in this country. We came out of the fort with its commander, and subsequently, in the pilot-house of the steamer General Clinch, to which he and his command were first transferred, had a long and pleasant interview with the vanquished soldier. He was most unhappy about the differences that had sprung up between the government and his native South. His situation as a Southern man had been more trying, but he considered the highest obligation upon him was to do his duty as a soldier without reference to his feelings. He declared to us that no circumstances could have induced him to fire upon his countrymen except in defence. The first shot came from them, and was directed at the flag which he was put there to protect; hence no alternative was left him. We inquired what would be his policy when he reached Washington; he replied that all his labors should be on the side of peace. In any event, he had no heart, he said, for war upon his own countrymen, and he never did again enter the field.

"We inquired of Major Anderson why he abandoned Fort Moultrie after his positive engagement with a committee of South Carolinians not to leave it. His reply was, that mutual obligations were entered into—he to remain, and the Carolinians not to disturb him while in possession of the fort. He believed those who gave the assurance acted in good faith, but they could not control others. He left Fort Moultrie under reliable information that, without the consent of the authorities of Carolina, a plot had been formed in Charleston, by the more impulsive portion of the population, to attack the fort in the rear. He had unquestionable evidence that such an expedition was on foot, and believing that the work was not defensible, he evacuated it, and transferred his garrison to Fort Sumter.

"And just here, it may not be uninteresting to relate another circumstance in the same connection. Late in the evening, after the Isabel had left for the bar, with Major Anderson and his garrison, the steamer General Clinch, with a large and enthusiastic crowd on board, turned her prow toward the city. The capture of the fort and garrison was on every tongue, and the wildest rejoicing pervaded the vessel, many believing the war at an end and Southern independence accomplished. On deck there was a pile of cotton bales, and when nearing the wharf we discerned Captain Hartstene reclining on the top of them, evidently musing, and apparently taking no part in the general enthusiasm. Passing by, we addressed him, and inquired if he felt unwell under the fatigues of the day. 'No, not sick,' he remarked, 'I was only occupied with serious thoughts of the future while the rest are enjoying the present. I am a Southern man, and sympathize with my people in their wrongs; but I have long been in the service of the United States and know her spirit and power. I was only thinking how terribly she would avenge this dishonor to her flag.'"

THE WHITE SWALLOW.

The Story of "Foul Play" Reiterated in a Boston Court Room—Singular Suit Growing out of the Loss of a Vessel.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 8.

A more remarkable case than that of the White Swallow, just tried before Judge Lowell, appears in court. The ship was abandoned at sea in June last, and the crew, after spending three days and three nights in their boats, arrived safely in Fayal. The ship was on a voyage to Hong Kong. In September, the sailmaker of the ship (a Scotchman, calling himself Robert Bruce), called on Mr. Nickerson, one of the owners, and demanded $600 damages for himself and others, declaring that if it were not paid he should disclose facts which would prevent the recovery of the insurance. Mr. Nickerson treated the threat with proper contempt. Soon after the mate, second mate, steward, and sailmaker, and two of the crew, joined in a libel brought by Mr. E. G. Thomas, an attorney of this city, against the owners of the ship, in which they claimed damages to the amount of from $400 to $600 each, on the ground that the master had destroyed the ship by boring holes in her. The mate swore that he saw four holes bored in the run of the ship by the Captain. The sailmaker (Bruce), the second mate, and steward testified that they saw the water rushing in through the side of the ship, and charged the master with the crime, and that he agreed to pay them $200 each. The mate and Bruce gave their depositions, and were cross-examined at great length. The mate produced a chart with marks upon it, showing the voyage which he said was made by the master and himself on board the ship.

Among other things it appeared that the account in many of its details followed the story of Charles Reade's novel called "Foul Play," and that Bruce, a few weeks before he sailed, read the novel in Chelsea Hospital. They were called upon to describe the parts of the vessel in which they said the holes were bored, and their description differed so materially from that of the builder of the vessel and those who loaded her, that it was pretty clear that they had never seen it. They first went before the grand jury to have the Captain indicted, but the grand jury did not believe their story, and found no bill.

The case was finally tried before Judge Lowell, and occupied three days. He decided that he was satisfied that the story was a fabrication throughout; that the chart produced was marked in Boston. He said, in substance, among other things, that the difficulty in the case was to believe the story the men told. The witness, Bruce, who had been reading a novel of great power, goes to sea, and finds a master carrying out the details of the plot of that story: speaking with the mate of getting boats ready before there is any leak; the mate carrying an augur below, and staying there a long time; the leak then increasing; the same thing repeated twice more; the vessel abandoned; a protest read so low that the crew could not hear it. All these things are point by point coincident with those of the stirring book of fiction which the witness had been reading. The improbability that he should happen to find the truth following so closely on the earlier fiction is very great. On this being pointed out to him he came in the next day and said the master was in the habit of reading the same story during the voyage, and that he had often seen the book lying on the poop. This the Judge thought was, if possible, more unlikely than the other statement, because such an act on the master's part would be equivalent to leaving a printed confession in plain sight of his crew. The Judge discussed the evidence at length, and in conclusion said that the broad facts of absence of motive to commit a capital crime; total contradiction in the mode of committing it and the persons by whom it was committed; and the evident marks of fabrication by witnesses who cannot describe the localities; contradiction between two opposite theories of scuttling the vessel, and of leaving her when she was dry, together with the evidence of the master, and the logbook and the protest—all go to show the story a fabrication.

Illinois State Sabbath School Association.

To the Sunday Schools of Illinois:

One of the severe losses by the Chicago fire was the destruction of the Illinois Street Mission, superintended by Mr. D. L. Moody. It was an undenominational school, exceedingly fruitful, one of the model mission schools of the world.

During the past twelve years no man has been more active in mission work than Mr. Moody. His whole time has been given to the cause. He has labored incessantly, not only for his own field, but for other enterprises of the kind. His hands and his voice have ever been at the service of Sabbath Schools everywhere. The nation owes it to him and his destitute parish to rebuild at once the building that went down in the great fire. There will soon be fifty thousand mechanics and others in that section of the city needing gospel privileges. He must have a building. Chicago has no money. To the Sunday Schools of Illinois we appeal. This is peculiarly a Sunday School work. Let us assist to build without delay a Tabernacle for the people of the suffering city, and it will stand a monument of the sympathy and love of the Sunday Schools of America for Chicago in her hour of distress.

All contributions to this enterprise should be sent to the Treasurer of the association, Herbert Post, Springfield, Ill.

J. McKEE PEEPLES, President.
HERBERT POST, Sec'y and Treasurer.
WM. REYNOLDS, Chairman Ex. Com.
P. G. GILLETT,
A. G. TYNG,
B. F. JACOBS,
Executive Com. S. S. Association.

To the Superintendent:

Will you read the above address to your Sunday School the first Sabbath after its receipt, appointing one of the Sabbaths of this month for the collection? Urge upon your school the necessities of the mission work, and let every member have a share in this noble enterprise.

Please remit the amount to me promptly, as the work must commence soon. Send either by draft, Post Office order, registered letter, or express.

HERBERT POST, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill.

The *New Northwest* (Montana) of the 4th says: "We are informed that a Chinaman was hung in Henderson Gulch, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday morning, under the following circumstances: He broke in the back door of a store and stole some $200 or $300. He was caught and subjected to a citizen's court. The above was proven. On the question of hanging him, the vote stood 19 ayes and 18 noes, and the sentence was thereupon carried into effect."

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

Their Operations in South Carolina.

Statements by an Illinois Man Doing Business in the Proclaimed District.

The following is a letter from an Illinois man, at present engaged in business in South Carolina, to his brother in this State:

CHESTER, S. C., Oct. 31.

This is the head centre of Ku-Kluxism. I mean this part of the State. Yorkville is eighteen miles from here. I was up there the other day. It is the military headquarters. There are the prisoners, about 100, who are in jail. I see some awful lies in the New York *Herald*, viz., that the troubles "are more of a social than of a political nature," and that General Grant has been imposed on and deceived, or he would not have suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. And, again, they say that the courts could enforce the law, and quiet disorders; and, in the same breath, they charge that barn-burning and all manner of crimes were being committed by the negroes, that the law could not reach them, and that the Klan was only a vigilance committee to punish such. Further, they allege that Radical juries fail to convict members of the Union League.

The *Herald's* correspondent says he gets all his information from the most prominent citizens. You know I am a Greeley man, not Grant. You know that I am opposed to anything like arbitrary rule. You know that it would be a bad state of affairs in which I would consent that the great writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended. You know that I was here two months last winter, and have been here two months this fall; and *I know* that I know something of the affairs of which I am going to speak. I know the prominent men, and those that are not prominent. I am in business that has put me in contact with all classes. I know that, had I come in here as a correspondent of a paper, I would have heard just about what the *Herald* man heard; for, indeed, I have heard it often; but that is all I would have heard. As it is, though, I have heard something else. And, if he or anyone will just take the trouble to leave the hotels and go to the people; for example, if he will go to Yorkville, and just step out to Colonel Merrill's headquarters, he will find from ten to forty men—some prominent and some not—who will tell him, as they told me, and as they will swear in court when the time comes, that the Ku-Klux Klan was an organization to prevent men from voting the Republican ticket—to prevent Republicans from holding office; that whipping was not all the means used, but murder was resorted to in numbers of instances; and that many of the most prominent citizens were members, and were engaged in said murders, directly at that.

You have no doubt but the men, the witnesses that I speak of, are negroes, or members of the league spoken of. Well, if they were, would you discredit them? I don't see why. But such is not the case. They are members of the Ku-Klux. Some of them I know to be men of standing here; some of them were Republicans, but were overawed into joining the Klan.

Now about the courts, juries, and so forth. The juries who try cases are generally mixed, and there is not a county in the State which has not sent numbers of negroes to the Penitentiary; and I do not believe, from all I can learn, that there has ever been a negro or white Republican that has been acquitted when he was technically guilty, though I have heard that the Governor has pardoned several who, his bitter enemies say, he should not. You will bear in mind that we had no terms of courts in Yorkville and here, just before the suspension of the writ. The grand jury summoned some of those prominent men, one of whom swore he never saw a Ku-Klux or the disguise worn by the Klan, and that, if there was any such organization called the Invisible Empire, or any other name, he knew nothing of it. He said there had been some persons killed and some whipped; but he knew nothing of it. He was, indeed, a prominent man—one of influence and attainments. That very man was one of the very first arrested, and in his house were found his disguise, and letters from the Chief for this State; and it will be abundantly proven, by members of the order, that he voted for and assisted in executing one of the many murders spoken of. To use a phrase more common than elegant, "How is that for high?"

I heard only yesterday that the Yankees were taking men on negro testimony which had been bought, and the like. Here is what a negro, as a general thing, says: He saw a gang of masked men, who took his gun and whipped him, or sometimes let him go by his agreeing never to vote with the Radicals again. But he cannot tell, once in a hundred times, who any of them were, save by guess. But they tell on each other; and one of those prominent men, only Saturday, became so angry when he heard it that he cursed his own people, and said that if they had stuck together the Yankees could not have found out anything. This he said in the street, in the presence of the Judge who had been holding court and delivering special charges to the grand jury, and lamenting that President Grant could not be brought before them, as he seemed to know of Ku-Klux in Chester County, but no one else did.

Remember, none of this evidence could be adduced before the Grand Juries; for I tell you to-day, if the troops were not here, no one who testifies against the Klan would live two days. The ten to forty men spoken of above are about the number that may be seen any day waiting to tell what they know of the Klan to which they belonged.

It is true that most of the victims were men of bad character. But not all. They would kill a bad man to strike terror to the rest. You know it is hard to get men to kill men of good character. The Klan notified the officers to resign or be killed. I suppose some of the county officers were incompetent; but the Circuit Court Clerk at Chester was a man of good character and good standing in the church, and his integrity I never have heard questioned. So the Democrats tell me. He married here in as good a family as any. He was ordered away, and his own friends had him leave to save his life. The Klan notified him through the Sheriff, telling the Sheriff to try to get him to leave. Well, he left. And the prominent men recommended and had appointed a successor; and that successor was a man whom I have seen beastly drunk, and who was a regular gambler at the faro table last winter.

I am not for Grant or for any one else. I don't believe in re-electing Presidents. But I tell you that if the Klan is not destroyed, there will be no use in trying to live here. If the same measures had been used twelve months ago that are now, they would have saved numbers of lives, and would have saved me all I have lost here. I have personal friends, who are Democrats, who told me not to let my politics be known, for it would ruin my business. But my politics were found out by some means, and I could not sell my goods, till the loss has just broken me.

Just think of it! A band of men ruling this country for over a year, just as they please, in defiance of the amendment of the constitution, which the Democrats say they have long since accepted. I say the Klan ruled, for the law never reached any of them, but did punish all Republicans; and, if the *Herald* man will just look at the record of the courts, he will find negroes by the score punished for trivial offences compared with the crimes of the Klan.

It is true that the Klan have not torn up the printing press bill, as they did in North Carolina, because there was none here for them to destroy. Also, it is true that there has not been any act of violence done here for a long time; but why not? Just because their power has been supreme; none have dared to dispute it; no man has avowed his principles who is not for them. Republicans have generally given up their private arms, and promised some friend on whose land they live that if he will protect them from violence they will never vote again, or will vote for the Democrats. This I learn from Democrats themselves—prominent men, whom the *Herald* correspondent has not had the pleasure of yet seeing. But these very men say they don't know who the Ku-Klux are; but they know that, if they let it be known that the negro is under their protection and will vote right, the Klan will not hurt him. So you see that, as between the *Herald* man and myself, my chances for information are a good deal better than his, to say the least of it.

I know there is more than 30,000 majority for the Republicans in the State; but, had there been an election two months ago, the Democrats would have carried it, such is the power of the organization spoken of. They are generally veteran soldiers, and have the best arms known.

Election Frauds in New York and Brooklyn.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 11.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Reform General Committee, held in Apollo Hall, on Wednesday last, H. L. Clinton and Abraham R. Lawrence, of Nassau street, were appointed to receive information concerning illegal voting at the last election. The committee call upon all citizens possessed of such information to forward it to that place. They claim that at least 15,000 "Ring" votes were fraudulently cast or counted, and they have already detected 30 repeaters, and expect to get them all punished. The police, they say, were very remiss during election, and, feeling themselves mostly under the protection of Tammany, strove with much success to overawe Reform voters. The committee refuse to furnish the names of the men who are accused of repeating, as they do not wish to give the culprits warning. A specimen of the frauds that are to be developed is found in the fact that, in some precincts which were reported as giving but one or two votes for Sigel, 20 or 30 men came forward and say that they cast their votes for him.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, Nov. 10.

Among the witnesses who testified before the Committee of Five was Alderman Weekes, of the Twenty-first Ward. He informed the representative of the *Eagle* that the returns of the Fourth District, Twenty-fourth Ward, were stolen yesterday. He further claimed that there was repeating in that district, and that he would produce a man who would swear that a handful of votes were thrown by Policeman Larry McCann among the ballots while being counted. He made the following statement concerning Sergeant Cameron:

"A colored man came to the Sixth District, Twenty-first Ward, to vote. His residence was called for and he gave the information required. The man who owned the house in which the colored voter lived vouched for the truth of this statement. Sergeant Cameron, who was pedling tickets, turned to one of his men and said: 'Take this man to the station house and lock him up.' He was taken away from the polls and did not deposit his vote. On speaking to the sergeant of the outrage, he replied: 'I will take all chances for my party.' He is a Democrat. The other officers acted in a like manner."

The committee took testimony and resolved to refer questions of fraud to committees from each of the wards where repeating is charged, with the understanding that counsel is to be employed to prosecute offenders.

MODERN CRUSOES.

The Loss of the Megæra—The Crew Land on an Island in the South Pacific—Interesting Account of Their Experience.

The British Admiralty have received for the first time since the occurrence, an account of the loss of the troop-ship Megæra, and the means adopted by her crew to live on the almost uninhabited island of St. Paul until a ship took them off. The Megæra sailed from England in February last, in a very unseaworthy condition, owing to the neglect of the British naval authorities. When off the Island of St. Paul, in the South Pacific Ocean—about 1,800 miles from Australia—the ship was found leaky and breaking up, and it was determined to abandon her. Capt. Thrupp tells in the form of a diary the following interesting story of the landing of the crew on the Island of St. Paul, and how they lived there a month:

On Sunday (June 18), at 9:15 a. m., I turned the hands up, read prayers, and then informed the ship's company that the ship was not fit to proceed on her voyage, and ordered provisions and stores to be at once landed.

At about noon the divers succeeded in putting a plate on, and nearly stopped the leak. I then got a Frenchman living here to pick out a nearer berth for the ship to the shore, where the whalers generally anchor, and the anchor might not get foul of the rocks; we shifted into 3 1-2 fathoms, sandy bottom, with good shelter from the Ninepin Rock.

We landed most of our provisions the first day, and employed the men at night filling coal-bags ready to be landed in the morning. We also kept men at work filling the store-rooms and troop-decks, and everything we could from the lower part of the ship, keeping the pumps going at the same time. At daylight on Tuesday, the 20th of June, lowered boats, and went on landing stores all day; during the night we had been hoisting all we could above the water. Many casks of lime, paint, oil, are under water, some shell and powder. The sails were all saved, and most of the slops and balls; some are wet and damaged. I hope to get up many things yet by using the diver. Though wine and beer stores of all sorts were landed together, I have not heard of anything being missing or any drunkenness, the officers and men both working willingly. Some officers were filling coal-bags working under the main deck, where we had opened it to get out coal for condensing.

There are several sheds and houses on shore that, with tents, have enabled us to get many stores under cover. Two shore boats were manned, loaded, and discharged by some of the officers entirely.

We have about 12,000 pounds of bread and about six weeks' flour. So the men are on one-third allowance of these provisions, or using one bag per day, they will last 130 days. We have found 3,000 pounds of rice on the islands beside. Of rum and other provisions we have more than four months'. Any quantity of fish. Crayfish can be caught, and water, our chief difficulty, has been found in abundance. Twenty men can fetch for everyone in two hours. This is rain water, but it rains frequently during the next four months.

June 24.—The draft of water 12 feet 9 inches [illegible]. Punished Jethro Spear, ordinary second-class (second-class for conduct), with forty-eight lashes for refusing to work. This is the only case of insubordination that has occurred.

The condensing arrangements are now complete. Three hundred gallons with coal, 150 gallons with turf, can be made daily; but so long as a supply can be obtained from the wells by means of hose, we do not intend to use any coals; the turf cut and dried we find answers for fuel, using a little wood as well.

This afternoon all the men, with their bags and hammocks are under tents and well protected from the weather, though about 80 men and 13 officers are still living on board. As soon as sufficient tents and houses are erected, all will be landed. They are quite able at present to live on board, but the smell of bilge water is increasing. I therefore propose in a few days to land every one.

Sunday, June 25.—Read prayers on board. The wind very light I consider to be the cause of heavy rollers coming in, there being no lee side to the island unless a strong westerly wind is blowing. The First Lieutenant read prayers on shore. During the afternoon the weather was better for landing. No work was carried on, the day being Sunday.

Monday, 26.—Sent a party of 160 men to finish hoisting up a studding-sail-boom for a flagstaff; signal men and a party of marines to carry water from the water-pools to the starting hose at the top of the cliff, 800 feet above the cliff, are quartered there, under canvas, with turf sides to their tents.

We have completed the length of hose the whole distance, 800 feet, to the camp this day, and the water runs down freely in about ten minutes, being a great saving of sending men all the way to the top with barricoes.

It is estimated that there are about 100 wild goats on the island, a large quantity of mushrooms, some few cabbages and potatoes. There are hot fresh water springs, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and not healthy to drink, but very well suited for washing, with a clay close to it that lathers well, and makes excellent soap. This well is within a quarter of a mile of the encampment.

There are only five men at present on the sick list, with sores and wounds. The climate, as far as we can judge at present, is very healthy; great care has been taken that any men getting wet are shifted immediately.

One red-light has been seen at night, and two ships passed the island on Friday, the 23d inst. We fired guns and sent a boat out, but they passed too far off to regain them. A "sea messenger" has been prepared and we trust to send it adrift shortly, as well as using two life buoys for the same purpose.

June 29.—Commenced building large barracks; abandoned ship; all hands encamped on shore. I have, &c.,

ARTHUR THRUPP, Captain.

P. S.—9th July, 1871.—Encamped at St. Paul's. The divers have been at work ever since the 27th of June; they could not get into the magazine, but have recovered from the forepart of the ship a great quantity of the cargo. In one day they got up three coils of rope, four wooden casks, twelve bales, two rolls of lead, two tubes, fourteen casks of oil, eleven casks of tar. This was the most recovered in any one day. Some of the wet bales contained hammocks, others canvas, flags, stockings, serge and duck; these are all being opened, dried and sewn up in canvas. Nearly all the marine clothing packed in casks could not be got at before the ship grounded; they are nearly all wet, and not fit for issue. Cases of mess traps have been opened, oiled, and repacked, more or less damaged. The new sails for the Clio, Blanche, and Rosario I had hoped to save from being used at all; but the weather is so cold, the Megæra's sails so thin and worn, the men getting wet at night, that I reluctantly gave permission for these new sails to be used to cover stores and tents, with orders not to cut any of them; but I am afraid they will get very much damaged from exposure to the weather. It is a question of health or saving of sails; I think the former most important. Every bit of canvas, except new in bolts, has been used to shelter men and officers. Probably they will be here for many months. The thermometer is below 45° at night, and the weather wet and stormy. A leading stoker got wet in his tent, last night, and is suffering acutely from rheumatism; others have had diarrhœa and some slight attacks of dysentery among the officers; but there are only eight on the sick list at present, owing to the great care of the medical men attending, inspecting, and seeing tents are kept clean and dry.

On Thursday, the 6th of July, a large old building, containing stores and candles, was blown down by the violence of the wind. The men inside escaped without injury, crawling out from among the ruins; it was built of loose stones.

The same day I had to recall the working party from the ship because the bar was so bad. Many of the roads have been repaved, and pieces of ground levelled ready for building. One or two small houses of stone erected as well as those for the officers. Parties of men and officers are fishing in boats, and fish caught are served out by the ship's steward, one pound to each man as far as they will go. From 100 to 150 pounds are caught by this means every day. Still, having been here now three weeks, and not having been able to send word of our want of provisions, I have thought it advisable to reduce the allowance of provisions. The men have now only four ounces of biscuit, half a pound of salt or preserved meat, half an allowance of tea every other day, quarter allowance only of sugar. Lime-juice, without sugar, is served out every other day. No flour issued at all; but, having plenty of cocoa, they have that instead of their tea every other night.

The men's clothes suffer very much from the hard work they have had, carrying water barricoes, digging, cutting turf, rolling casks, working in mud over their boots or shoes. I have ordered canvas leggings to be made to save their trousers. The boats require constant repair; one cutter, a very old boat, is so damaged that she cannot be repaired. A great number of bottles, weighted with lead, with a tin flag above the cork, containing an account of our position, have been thrown overboard from our life-boat some miles out at sea, as well as one life-buoy and a barricoe; more bottles are ready, and will be sent from time to time.

A second tank has been strengthened to use as a boiler, another sunk below high-water mark for condensing, and an additional quantity of piping laid down by the engineers. Their men are also employed in cutting, drying, and stacking turf.

The blacksmiths are constantly employed repairing spades; nearly all we had have been broken. Our work is much delayed by the few picks and spades we have.

Parties have been sent out to collect different grasses, with herbs, dandelions, and other substitutes for ordinary vegetables that can be found, to prevent the men from suffering from scurvy, as there is very little lime-juice left. They have succeeded in cooking some tolerable vegetables. The weather has been very cold indeed—below 42 degrees, with snow lying on the ground at the signal station; continual hail in squalls for nearly a week, accompanied by wild, stormy weather. During the bad weather very few fish have been caught.

The crew remained on the island, looking anxiously for a sail, until July 16, a month after they had sighted land, when a vessel was reported in sight. It proved to be the Aurora, a Dutch ship, and a life-boat, with Lieutenant Jones on board, was sent to communicate with her. The life-boat returned, leaving Lieutenant Jones on the Aurora, and brought word that the Aurora would take twenty men. The Aurora, however, disappeared in the night, but Lieutenant Jones, on reaching land, sent a vessel to the relief of the Megæra's ill-fated crew.

SPONTANEOUS HYDROPHOBIA.

Post Mortem Examination—Is the Disease Incurable—Speculations Concerning the Wourali-Poison as a cure for This Mysterious Disease.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 2.

The death of James Bradford, late of Maysville, Kentucky, from hydrophobia, has created considerable interest among the medical fraternity of this city, mainly due to the supposition that it was a case of spontaneous hydrophobia.

The victim of this mysterious disease came to the Hospital of the Good Samaritan on Sunday afternoon last, in company with his brother. He walked to the hospital unaided, and presented himself at the office of Dr. Reade, the resident physician, seemingly perfectly rational. He complained of a sore throat, but gave as the reason for his coming to the hospital that he was suffering from the effects of a hurt by a bale of cotton falling on him. The soreness of the throat increasing, and the patient looking nervous, Dr. Reade suspected it might be a case of hydrophobia. To ascertain the fact, but to avoid exciting the fears of the patient, Dr. Reade inquired if he was hungry. Bradford said he could not eat. Could he drink? The patient looked nervous and excited, and replied he could not. Dr. Reade then consulted with Dr. Webb, of the Hospital, and the conclusion they reached was, that it was a genuine case of hydrophobia. When water was offered to the patient he turned away his head and became greatly excited. All reasonable doubt being removed that the patient was suffering from this mysterious and terrible disease, he was removed to a private room in the hospital and his case was confided to Dr. Whittaker. Monday evening the patient became worse; he grew delirious, and his paroxysms became very violent. It was deemed necessary to handcuff him to prevent mischief to himself and those around him. About 12 o'clock his face became suffused, and presented a dreadful appearance; his eyes protruded, and the skin and muscles of the upper jaw were greatly contracted, distinctly showing the teeth. The paroxysms increased in violence till twenty minutes to 9, when death released him from his sufferings.

The patient was treated by Dr. Whittaker, with hypodermic injections of atropia and morphine, six grains of each being used. These injections were repeated six times, not, however, with any hope of effecting a cure, but simply to afford relief, in which they were measurably successful. In one of the intervals of quiet the patient declared that it seemed he had been in heaven.

The case presented an instance of unquestionable hydrophobia, without any history of a bite. Neither the patient nor any of his friends knew anything of his having been bitten, either recently or at any time during his life. After the first paroxysm he frequently exclaimed that he was a dead man. He seemed very suspicious of everything around him. The sight of food, water or ice produced paroxysms. His case was deemed hopeless from the first by Drs. Reade, Webb, Whittaker, Dawson, Graham and Professor Bartholow.

The *post mortem* examination which was made in the lecture hall of the hospital, under the direction of Dr. Whittaker, revealed no abnormal symptoms. The brains and the active viscera underwent a rigid scrutiny—at least so it seemed to an unprofessional eye—but no trace of the subtle poison was discovered, and we believe never has been in any case of *post mortem* examination when death has occurred from hydrophobia.

Knowing that this disease is generally regarded by the medical faculty as incurable, we have condensed from Waterton's Essays on Natural History, recently published in England, an account of the wourali poison, which, he believes, will be found to be a remedy for this disease.

Waterton undertook a long and perilous journey into the interior of Guiana, partly for natural history explorations, but mainly to obtain some pure wourali poison. This famous composition is used by the Indians of Guiana to envenom their arrows, and the history of its deadly effects was one of the astonishing tales which the early voyagers in the days of Sir Walter Raleigh told to wondering listeners on their return. Waterton believed that a substance so powerful would have medicinal virtues, and would prove a specific for hydrophobia and tetanus. Frightful spasm is the prominent symptom of those awful maladies; complete quiescence is the effect of the administration of wourali.

Waterton penetrated into districts never before trodden by a civilized explorer, and from the Indians, who alone knew the paths of those dense forests, he obtained the mystery of the wourali poison.

A day or two before the Macoushi Indian prepares his poison, he goes into the forest in quest of the ingredients. From a vine called the wourali, growing in these wilds, the principal ingredient is obtained. To this the Indian adds certain roots of a very bitter taste, and others containing a green and glutinous juice, two species of ants—one a large, black ant so venomous that its sting produces a fever, the other a little red ant that stings like a nettle—he then adds the pounded fangs of the labarri snake and the counacouchi snakes. The poison is then prepared as follows: The wourali vines and the roots, after being scraped into thin shavings, are put into a kind of colander made of leaves, over which water is poured. The liquor that comes through has the appearance of coffee. The juice is squeezed from the roots, and lastly the snake fangs, ants and some pepper are bruised and thrown in. The mixture is then placed on a slow fire, and as it boils, more of the juice of the wourali is added, as may be found necessary. It remains on the fire till reduced to a thick syrup of a deep brown color. When it has arrived at this state, a few arrows are poisoned with which to test its strength.

Waterton supposed that the addition of the fangs and ants was a superstitious delusion of the Indians.

No entirely successful experiments, as far as we know, have been made with the wourali poison on a human being laboring under hydrophobia, but Professor Sewell, of the Veterinary College of London, after having made certain experiments with this poison, declared before Sir Joseph Banks and a large company of scientific gentlemen, that were he unfortunate enough to be bitten by a mad dog, and become infected with hydrophobia, he would not hesitate one moment in having the wourali poison applied, as he felt confident that its application would prove successful.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

The Criminal Hunted Down and Lynched.

From the Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo, Nov. 6.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., at an early hour in the day, a negro called at the house of Mrs. Bass, a widow lady, living on a farm, one mile south of Windsor (a small village twenty miles from Sedalia), and inquired for work, and on being informed that she had no work for him he left.

In the evening, the family, consisting of a daughter and a young man, a nephew of Mrs. Bass, went to Windsor to church, leaving Mrs. Bass and a little boy of tender years at home.

About 8 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Bass had occasion to go to a bedroom adjoining the kitchen, and on opening the bedroom door was confronted by a burly negro, who she at once recognized as the same one there in the morning. The negro seized Mrs. B. by the hands, with the lamp still in her hand, and demanded her money, which she refused, or told him she did not have, and commenced to shout for help. At this the negro grasped her by the throat and gave her a most unmerciful choking, and attempted to commit a crime which, for horror, has no equal in a civilized world. The negro asked where her daughter was, whereupon Mrs. B. told him she was at church, and that she was expecting her home momentarily. This was told the negro to intimidate him, fearing that help for the lady would arrive. The ruse had the desired effect, and he vanished in the darkness of the night.

A short time after this some neighbors passed, returning from church; they were told what had occurred, and retracing their steps to Windsor, gave the alarm. Many brave and stalwart men immediately saddled their horses and started in pursuit of the fiend, and hunted the night long unsuccessfully. In the morning many more joined in the chase. Telegrams giving descriptions were sent to Calhoun and Clinton. A messenger was despatched to Sedalia to put our police on the lookout. Parties in the country for six or seven miles around Windsor, and people at Calhoun joined the searching party till they all numbered over one hundred persons, and at about four o'clock in the evening of the 6th, the object of their search was discovered between Clinton and Calhoun, by Colonel James Finks of Calhoun, asleep. He was arrested and taken to Windsor on the express train bound east, on the evening of the 9th inst.

On the arrival of the train at Windsor, in which the negro was, a crowd of two or three hundred persons were gathered together clamorous for blood.

The negro was in charge of Newton Douglas, constable, who summoned the help of Mr. Clif. Clark, and the two started with the negro, followed by an immense crowd of people, for the residence of Mr. Morris Harter, son-in-law of Mrs. Bass, where that lady was stopping, about one-half mile north of Windsor, on the Sedalia road. On presenting the negro to Mrs. B. she immediately recognized him as the one at her house on Sunday morning, and also the one who had attacked her the night previous. The officers started on their return for Windsor with the prisoner, and some one threw a rope around his neck, whereupon it was cut by Douglass; and afterward several unsuccessful attempts were made by the mob to fasten the rope to his neck, but were thwarted in their efforts by the officers till within a quarter of a mile of the town, when the officers were taken forcibly from the prisoner, who was then at the mercy of the crowd. A rope was soon around his neck, and he was swung to the limb of a cherry tree, on the east side of the road. The limb broke and the body came to the ground; and while he was on the ground two pistol shots were fired through his head. He was again swung to another limb on the same tree, and then breathed his last.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Secretary Delano's Letter Relating to the Apaches.

Washington (Nov. 10) Despatch to the New York Times.

The following is the official letter of Secretary Delano to the President, which forms the basis of the action which in future will control in the management of Indian affairs in Arizona:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the communication addressed to this Department by Hon. Vincent Colyer, one of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners who recently visited Arizona, wherein he states his views in relation to the Apache Indians, and describes certain tracts of country in Arizona and New Mexico, which, during his recent visit to said Indians he has selected to be set apart as reservations for their use, as authorized to do by orders issued to him before visiting the Apaches. I have the honor to recommend, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at in our conversation with the Secretary of War on the 6th instant, that the President issue an order authorizing said tracts of country described in Mr. Colyer's letter to be regarded as reservations for the settlement of the Indians until it is otherwise ordered. I have the honor also to suggest that proper officers of the War Department be directed to notify the various bands of roving Apaches that they are required to locate upon the reservations immediately, and that upon so doing they will be fully protected and provided for by the government so long as they remain on said reservations, and preserve peaceable relations with the government, each other and the white people, and that unless they comply with the request they will not be thus provided for and protected. I suggest that they also be notified that they will not be permitted to send their old men, women and children on such reservations, and permit their young men and braves to go upon the war path. I beg also to request that the proper officers of the War Department be instructed to notify the white people of Arizona and New Mexico of this determination of the government to preserve, if possible, peace between the whites and the Indians, and that neither will be allowed to depredate or trespass upon the other with impunity; and that so long and so far as the Indians comply with these requirements of the government, and settle upon these reservations before indicated, and conduct themselves peaceably thereafter, they will be protected by the government to the full extent of its power, and no longer. I beg also to inform you that it is the intention of this Department to communicate a copy of this letter to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona and New Mexico, and to direct the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona to remove his headquarters immediately to the headquarters of the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona, and to request him to co-operate fully with the officer in charge of the troops in Arizona in the execution of the purpose of the government, as communicated in this request, provided the views herein expressed shall have the approbation of the President and the War Department. I would further suggest that the War Department will, for the present, select some suitable and discreet officer of the army to act as Indian Agent for any of the reservations in Arizona which may be occupied by the Indians under the orders herein contemplated. Such agents will be superseded by persons hereafter appointed by this department, at such times as the President may hereafter deem proper. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, Secretary.

To the President.

PERSIA.

The Sufferings of the People by the Great Famine.

The following account of the famine in Persia is taken from a statement made at a public meeting recently held in London to raise money for the relief of the sufferers:

"The lamentable famine now raging in Persia, and threatening to carry off hundreds of thousands of the scanty population of that extensive kingdom, has been caused by the unparalleled drought which has prevailed throughout the country during the last three years.

"In an area far exceeding that of Great Britain and France together no river of any importance exists, and the quantity of rain in the spring and summer is insignificant. In ordinary years, however, the fall of snow between November and March is considerable. It thickly covers the huge mountain ranges which intersect Persia, and as it melts in the spring and summer it fills the watercourses and small canals from which the peasants irrigate their crops. The soil in the valley is naturally fertile, and a little labor insures a large harvest if only the winter snowfall has been abundant. This, unhappily, has for the last two or three years been singularly wanting; the springs, watercourses, and rivulets have been completely dried up, the corn sown over and over again has been blasted, the supplies in the country have been exhausted, and famine, with disease in its train, is now rapidly doing its deadly work.

"The whole population of Persia has recently been estimated at about 4,000,000, a large proportion of whom are Eelyauts, wandering tribes who correspond to the Bedaween of Arabia and Mesopotamia. These Eelyauts principally inhabit the southern and eastern parts of the empire, where the drought has been most severe. Their means of subsistence depend mainly on their flocks and herds, which have now, in some places, altogether perished, owing to the total want of grass on the mountain slopes and in the valleys. The most pitiful destitution and the most appalling mortality are the results. The towns have suffered scarcely less. At Bushire, where relief is most easily afforded, and where much has been done under the auspices of the British Minister, deaths by starvation are of daily occurrence. It is reported that the population of Kazeroon, lately estimated at ten thousand, has fallen during these days of visitation to one-fifth that number; that in round numbers some four thousand have died of famine since this time last year, and a like number have fled the place. A similar condition of affairs exists at Shiraz, Koomicshe, and more or less all over the large provinces of Kirman and Khorassan, while even in the less afflicted northern districts most lamentable distress prevails. It is reported that in the city of Ispahan alone no less than twelve thousand people have died of want, and more than double that number in the province. No material improvement can be looked for until next spring."

A $600,000 Lawsuit Settled.

From the Springfield Register, Nov. 13.

A few days since a lawsuit involving about $600,000, and which at one time promised to be of interminable length, was properly adjusted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, in this State. Mr. Orville Pool, an old and wealthy citizen of Shawneetown, Ill., died, seized of an estate worth $600,000, to be divided between two of his children, a son and daughter, leaving two of his children (daughters) almost nothing. By his will Mr. Pool left to his son Marshall, and to a daughter, wife of R. W. Townsend, Esq., of McLeansboro, Ill., all his property (after taking out his widow's share), amounting to about $600,000, virtually cutting off the other two children, both of whom are married. Upon probating the will this state of affairs was discovered, and the son and Mrs. Townsend at once determined to divide the property equally between the four children, and so offered, upon condition that the amount given to the two daughters excluded by the terms of the will should go to the daughters and their children, and no one else. This offer was made with a view of adhering as nearly as possible to the spirit and intention of the will. From some cause or other the proposition was not accepted, and the disinherited daughters began suit to break the will. The Hon. W. J. Allen and Judge Mulkey, of Cairo, were employed by the plaintiff, and the Hons. Jas. C. Robinson, of this city, and John Scholfield of Clark County, for the defendants. The case was to have been tried at the late term of the Gallatin Circuit Court, but better counsel prevailed, and after a conference of the parties, the plaintiffs dismissed their suit and accepted the original proposition of Marshall Pool and the Townsends, by which they each received $150,000, being one-half of the entire $600,000, which by the terms of the will was left entirely to the two children mentioned.

Ancient Records Restored.

From the Detroit Tribune, Nov. 11.

During the war of 1812 the book of record in the county of Wayne were captured by the British when they took this city. Yesterday these records, running from 1766 to 1812, were returned hither, having, since the war, been retained in Canada, chiefly in the registry at Sandwich, opposite the lower part of the city. When Mr. Alonzo Eaton became Register of Deeds for this county he commenced measures for the restoration of the records, and after some two years efforts he succeeded in his object. He first called the attention of Senator Chandler to the matter, who brought it before Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State. The latter addressed a note to Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, asking him to take the action required in the matter. The latter directed the attention of the Canadian Government to the question, and the members of that government were found entirely willing to surrender the books if it could legally be done. It appears, however, that a law exists in Canada forbidding the removal of any records from the registry offices under any circumstances. It was, therefore, concluded that the government could not order the books removed, and, to secure the object aimed at by Mr. Eaton, legislation from the Province of Ontario would be required. Accordingly, a bill for the restoration of the books was passed at its last session by the Legislature of Ontario, and they have been returned. Such Canadian records as they included have been copied into other books, and are retained in the registry at Sandwich.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE Insurance Agency.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS'
INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston.
ORGANIZED 1822.
Assets, after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME
INS. COM'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL
INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN
FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

Cargo Insurance on the Lakes taken at current rates.

Shippers and Merchants desiring Marine Insurance, either INLAND or OCEAN, are invited to apply at our office.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICES,
Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.,

Will have intact, after deducting CHICAGO LOSSES:

Capital, - - -	$10,000,000
Fire Surplus, over -	3,000,000
Life Assets & Annuities,	11,000,000
	$24,000,000

Of which $1,100,000, besides the $200,000 deposited with the State Department of Illinois, is invested in this country, and will remain intact for the benefit of the Fire Business of the United States.

Two well-known and prominent Americans, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of the Banking House of Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and Junius S. Morgan, Esq., successor of the great American Banking House of Messrs. Peabody & Co., are active Directors of this Company in London.

Up to date
Over $800,000
Of this Company's losses by the late fire had been paid.

Branch Office and Board of Management for the United States,
50 William-st., New York.

S. M. MOORE & CO.
379 Wabash-av. and 68 Canal-st.,
AGENTS FOR CHICAGO.

R. J. SMITH,
Superintendent Agencies for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

Underwriters' Agency,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, After paying Chicago Losses,
$2,500,000.

We are paying losses in full as fast as adjusted, by Sight Drafts on New York.

ADJUSTING OFFICE,
60 South Canal-st.,
SECOND FLOOR.

FIRE INSURANCE
Risks written on Dwellings and other property, at the Local Offices,
62 South Canal-st., 2d floor, and 475 Wabash-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER,
AGENTS.

CLAIMS FOR INSURANCE.
C. D. PAUL,
Attorney-at-Law.
221 West Madison-st.
Special attention given to preparing and collecting claims for insurance.

REPUBLIC
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Highest Price Paid for Adjusted Claims by D. R. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

UNION Insurance Comp'y,
OF
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Cash Capital, Gold, $750,000.00
Assets, Gold, - $1,115,573.67

THOMAS GOODMAN,
AGENT,
165 West Washington-st.,
BRANCH OFFICE,
472 Wabash-av.

REFERENCES:
NATIONAL WATCH CO.
HAMLIN, HALE & CO.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.
H. N. WHEELER & CO.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.
J. W. BUTLER & CO.
LOW BROS. & CO.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.
CHANDLER, POMEROY & NOYES.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.
HIBBARD & SPENCER.
T. M. AVERY.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW.
M. D. WELLS & CO.
M. RYERSON & CO.
FRANK STURGES & CO.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

PHENIX Insurance Company
Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cash Assets, Oct. 1, - $1,858,755.45
Net assets, after payment of Chicago losses 1,500,000.00

The Phenix was the first Company to pay a loss after the great fire, and the Adjusters of the Company are now engaged in paying all of its losses as fast as adjusted. Policies issued on all classes of hazards at fair rates.

R. S. CRITCHELL,
Special Agent for the Northwestern States.
Office 30 West Madison-st.
Branch Office, 386 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC Insurance Company,
Highest price paid in CASH for adjusted Claims.
D. R. TENNEY,
454 Wabash-av.

LAMAR INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

All persons holding policies in the above Company are requested to call on the subscriber, Room 17 Sherman House, after 2 p. m., and receive information concerning the condition of the Company.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM.

YONKERS & NEW YORK
Insurance Company.

All persons who have not presented their claims and proofs of loss should do so at once, and all policies outstanding should be presented for cancellation, and property insured in solvent Companies.

The Company has been obliged to retire from the field, and has gone into the hands of a Receiver.

No compromise has been proposed, and all its assets will be faithfully applied to a settlement of the Company's obligations. Claimants can facilitate matters by handing in their claims at once to A. WILLIAMS, Adjuster for the Receiver, 1060 Indiana-av.

American Exchange and Commerce Fire Insurance Companies, of New York.

All persons having Policies on which they have claims for loss will present their proofs immediately; and all having Policies in the Companies on which there has been no loss will bring them in for cancellation.
J. K. MURPHY, Adjuster,
Nov. 10, 1871. 77 West Madison-st., Room 6.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CHICAGO.
Holders of Policies in this Company, before compromising their claims, will find it profitable to call upon SHUFELDT & BALL, Insurance Solicitors, 219 West Madison-st.

Policies
in the Garden City, Lamar, and State, of Chicago, wanted by
SHUFELDT & BALL,
219 West Madison st.

GROCERIES.

REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, Wholesale Grocers,
Northeast corner of Washington and Market-sts.

We have finished our large, well-lighted, and convenient brick store at the above location, and now have in store a full stock of goods bought for CASH, and are ready to see our friends or to receive their orders, which will be filled with our best care and at the LOWEST market prices.

Chicago will continue to be in the future as it has been in the past, the CHEAPEST MARKET FOR GROCERIES in the United States!

SEWING MACHINES.

NOTICE!

All sufferers by the late fire will be
LIBERALLY
Dealt with by the ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., 383 West Madison-st.

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
96 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
(Corner of Jefferson.)
Better prepared for business than ever before. Sufferers by the fire liberally dealt with.

HOTELS.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL.
Accommodations for the fall and winter at very moderate prices. Inquire at Riverside Hotel, or at the office of the Riverside Improvement Company,
706 WABASH-AV.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
239, 241, 243 & 245 West Madison-st.,
(Six Blocks directly west of New Sherman House),

has now in stock full lines of Prints, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Denims, Cotton Flannels, Woollen Flannels, Cloths, Repellants, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Neglige Shirts, Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Worsted Goods, Notions, and the LARGEST STOCK OF HOSIERY IN CHICAGO; in fact, a full line of all kinds of goods connected with the general Dry Goods Trade.

We shall be pleased to see both old and new customers, and can promise them THE BEST-ASSORTED STOCK IN THIS MARKET, at very low figures.

239, 241, 243 & 245 WEST MADISON-ST.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.
respectfully announce that they are now established in their new quarters, corner State and Twentieth-sts., where they have opened full lines of every class of Dry Goods, and will continue to receive, by direct importation and otherwise, the most desirable and popular styles, which will be sold invariably at their former low prices.

State and Twentieth-sts.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.
are now opening a large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS, BEDDING, ETC.
We have also resumed the manufacture of our celebrated SPRING BED, conceded by all to be the BEST BED MADE. Our customers can rely on buying the best goods, and saving at least 20 per cent.
Retail Stores, 923, 925 and 927 State-st.
Wholesale and Carpet Departments, corner State and Congress-sts. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.

KNIT GOODS, &c.

Notions, Hosiery, &c.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.
604 Wabash-av.,
Have reopened a new and complete stock of NOTIONS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, FLANNELS, KNIT GOODS, &c., &c., which they offer to the TRADE AT LOW PRICES.
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

COLLADAY, TROUT & CO.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open for the accommodation of the Chicago Jobbing Trade, a full line of
Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs,
JACKETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
Shirts and Drawers,
which we offer at Eastern prices, and deliver goods from stock at
NO. 529 STATE-ST.

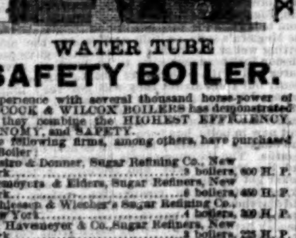
SAFES.

SAFES!
MACNEALE & URBAN'S.
J. M. TERWILLIGER, Agent,
27 South Canal-st., and 51 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

These Safes have proved themselves true Salamanders. Call at our office and see the certificates of merit from many of the best firms in the city.
We have a large lot of Safes on hand, and more to arrive immediately. If you consider your own interests, you will call and see us before purchasing any other kind of Safe than those of the above make.

SAFES.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 17 South Canal st.,
Are receiving a full line of their celebrated Alum and Dry Plaster Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar Safes, Plate Safes, Vault Doors, Express Boxes, &c., &c.
The BEST SAFES ever offered to the people of Chicago. Call and see them before you buy.
No. 17 South Canal st., Chicago.
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
No. 721 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
No. 98 Main st., Buffalo.
No. 108 Bank st., Cleveland.

SAFETY BOILER.

BABCOCK & WILCOX

WATER TUBE
SAFETY BOILER.
Experience with several thousand horse-power of BABCOCK & WILCOX BOILERS has demonstrated that they combine the HIGHEST EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY, and SAFETY.
The following firms, among others, have purchased this Boiler:

Decastro & Donner, Sugar Refining Co., New York	3 boilers,	600 H. P.
Havemeyers & Elders, Sugar Refiners, New York	3 boilers,	450 H. P.
Matthiessen & Wiechers Sugar Refining Co., New York	4 boilers,	300 H. P.
H. C. Havemeyer & Co., Sugar Refiners, New York	3 boilers,	225 H. P.
Singer Sewing Machine Company, New York	3 boilers,	134 H. P.
Jessup & Moore, Paper Mills, Wilmington, Del.	4 boilers,	200 H. P.
Calvert Sugar Refinery, Baltimore, Maryland	14 boilers,	700 H. P.
Wood, Weeks & Co., Sugar Refiners, Baltimore, Md.	3 boilers,	600 H. P.

Boilers from of all sizes furnished at short notice. Also, first-class Steam Engines.
For Illustrated Circulars, drawings, estimates, &c., address BABCOCK & WILCOX,
44 Cortlandt-st., New York.

WANTED.

WANTED.
All persons who have lost their Sewing Machines, of whatever make, by the late fire, to call at the office of the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 247 West Madison-st., in basement, and examine the SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, and best Lock Stitch Machine in the world. Price, $37.
We will give all sufferers by the fire who buy machines of us a discount of TWENTY-FIVE per cent from our regular prices. Every machine warranted.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
General Agents.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.
We desire to lease for a term of years a piece of ground with a frontage of from 200 to 300 feet, centrally located either in the North or South Division, for warehouse purposes. Apply to
WRIGHT & BEEBE, 20 MARKET-st.

BANKING.

THE REAL ESTATE LOAN & TRUST CO.,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
HAVE RESUMED BUSINESS
At 685 WABASH-AV.,
(Near Fourteenth-st.)
And are prepared to pay all demands in full. Deposits received, and our regular banking business transacted as usual.
For the accommodation of our West Side friends and customers, we shall open an office in a few days in that part of the city.
BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
E. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

THE
Fifth National Bank
Will build immediately on the northwest corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., and expect to occupy their new building by December 1, 1871.
C. B. SAWYER, Pres.
N. LUDINGTON, Vice Pres.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cash.
Chicago, Oct. 28, 1871.

BANK
OF
MONTREAL.
The BANK OF MONTREAL will open a branch office for the transaction of a regular banking business on Randolph-st., opposite the Court House, and adjoining the new Fidelity Safe Deposit Co., on Monday, the 13th inst.
The permanent office, located in the Union National Bank Building, Madison-st., will be ready for occupation in December.
Sterling Exchange bought and sold, and Letters of Credit issued on England, China, &c.
Drafts issued on New York, Boston, San Francisco, and all points in Canada.
WM. RICHARDSON, Manager.

THE
Merchants' National Bank of Chicago,
No. 225 Michigan-av.
BRANCH OFFICE,
30 & 32 S. Canal-st.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
562 Wabash-av.,
continue their business as usual. All deposits payable on demand.
LAZ. SILVERMAN & CO.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall Street, New York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.
The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent).
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

Cushman & Hardin,
BANKERS,
223 Michigan-av., and 10 North Canal-st.
A regular banking business transacted as heretofore. Accounts of Merchants, Banks, and Bankers solicited. Governments, Gold, etc., bought and sold.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Formerly at 80 and 82 LaSalle-st., opposite the Court House, is now located at
589 WABASH-AV.,
Five doors south of Twelfth-st., and will open its Principal Office on Madison-st., third door west of Market, DECEMBER 1st,
And will have their new fire-proof Bank Building erected on the old site by July, 1872.

THE
Second National Bank
Is transacting its usual business at its new office, No. 45 West Washington-st. About the 1st of January will remove to the elegant fire-proof building, No. 63 West Washington.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Have a well selected Stock at their new Store,
219 Michigan-av.,
(Opposite Tremont House),
Where we shall be pleased to see our Customers and the Trade generally.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

Weage, Kirtland & Ordway,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots & Shoes,
Are receiving a full stock in their new store, No. 223 MICHIGAN-AV., opposite Tremont House, and are ready to supply their old friends and the trade generally. The BEST GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

SOAP.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
J. L. CRAGIN & CO., of Philadelphia, Manufacturers of DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP, have made, through us, a donation to the sufferers of Chicago, EIGHT TONS of that celebrated Soap. It will be distributed at once by their Agents,
GILLESPIE & MURPHEY,
256 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CLOTHING.

HENRY W. KING & CO.,
ARE NOW LOCATED AT
34 & 36 S. Canal-st.,
Where they are prepared to show a full line of
CLOTHING,
AND
Furnishing Goods.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
325 AND 327 STATE-ST.
We are now opening a new and complete stock of AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE, to which we would invite the attention of the trade. We keep as good goods and make as low prices as any house in Chicago. Orders solicited, particularly from our old friends.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND TOOLS.
J. K. TYLER,
260 State-st., late 41 State.
A full stock of Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. LOCK and KNOB now open.
AGENT LA BELLE NAILS.

J. B. HOBBS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
(ESTABLISHED 1857.)
Receivers of Standard Brands of Spring and Winter Wheat, Flours,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Advances made on Consignments.
Grain Bought and Sold on Margins.
OFFICE, 30 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

Powell, Getchell & Co.,
(Successors to Harrell, Arnold & Powell),
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFERS,
S. W. Cor. Monroe & LaSalle-sts.,
CHICAGO.
M. W. POWELL. G. W. GETCHELL.

BROWN BROTHERS,
226 East Monroe street,
(OLD PLACE),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk Lights
AND HUNT'S CELEBRATED
"Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves,
May be found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

Northwestern Type Foundry,
MILWAUKEE.
This foundry has now on hand fifteen tons of English and German type. It consists of all sizes, from nonpareil to pica. A half dozen presses for large sized papers can be furnished at once, with leads, rules, etc., to match. The Milwaukee Sentinel, News, and Vindicator are referred to as samples of the type manufactured at this foundry. For beauty of face and finish, as well as toughness of metal, the type made at this foundry will compare favorably with the type sold by any other foundry in the world. I have also several first-class presses and jobbers for sale. J. A. NOONAN.
A first-class electrotype foundry is attached to the type foundry.
October 22, 1871.

Harman & Jacobie,
ALBANY, N. Y.,
Proprietors of JACOBIE'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.
We are prepared to fill orders at once for this machine. Those interested are invited to call at the Chicago Tribune Office and examine cuts of the machine; also, the endorsements of the leading brick makers of Albany and Troy. This machine is constructed for steam or water power; will make 40,000 to 60,000 brick of superior quality in ten hours. Circulars and full information given.
Write HARMAN & JACOBIE, Albany, N. Y.

J. M. Stine, Kramer & Co.,
Announce to their friends and the trade generally that they have temporarily located at
879 STATE STREET,
Near Harmon Court, where they will open in a few days, a fresh and desirable stock of
Notions, Hosiery, Gents Furnishing Goods, etc.,
at popular prices. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

HINRICHS & SONTAG,
IMPORTERS OF
French China, and Bohemian
GLASSWARE.
No. 656 State-st., formerly No. 56 Lake-st.

REMOVAL.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,
Manufacturers and dealers in
Salt and Cement,
OFFICE REMOVED TO
108 Monroe-st., opposite old Post Office.

BRICK AND STONE
OLD AND NEW
BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY
LYMAN, BRIDGES & CO.
Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready-made Houses, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

J. MASON PARKER,
Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate, No. 3 Boston Post Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Marc Skinner.

Window Glass.
D. S. SCHANCK & SONS,
Importers of
Plate and Window Glass, 27 Chambers st.,
New York.

C. Dahlgren's
NORTHWESTERN STEAM DYE WORKS,
120 West Randolph-st.
All kinds of ladies' and gents' garments cleaned or dyed in the finest style at former prices.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,
WOOL, GRASS SEEDS, &c.,
Office and warehouse opposite
306 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO.
Liberal advances on consignments.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Artists and Painters' Materials, 660 State-st.

W. J. BARNEY,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
Michigan-av., between Congress and VanBuren-sts. Buys and sells city property; rents offices, dwellings, &c.; sells lands, and pays taxes in all the Western States.

Dr. H. B. Fellows,
Who was burned out on the North Side, can now be found at 1242 Prairie-av.

Boots and Shoes.
J. T. JEWETT
1007 State st.
I have opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Office: North Pier, near Light House.
Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lawson Furnaces, Warren Ranges. The only wholesale stove warehouse left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

DR. KENNICOTT,
Dental Surgeon.
May be found, temporarily, at 454 Wabash-av., over Manufacturers' National Bank, until his rooms in Crosby's Opera House can be repaired.

CONTRACTORS.

SULLIVAN & BURTON,
Contractors for the removal of debris. Address 72 SOUTH MORGAN.

LAW OFFICE.
ARNOLD & WATERMAN.
Isaac N. Arnold. Geo. I. Waterman.
481 WABASH-AV.

GEO. H. FROST.
City Surveyor & Draughtsman,
500 Wabash-av., basement.

C. A. WILBUR, M. D.,
Office and Residence, 374 West Madison-st.
In office until 7 a. m., 9 to 10 p. m., and 9 to 4 p. m.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.*
Contracts for railroad, dock and bridge building.

Eagle Iron Foundry,
(Established in 1848.)
Samuel J. Creswell, Jr.,
[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA,
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and Heavy Cast Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Castings of all descriptions.

Parker, Lotz & Co.,
Corner Desplaines and Carroll sts.
Successors to S. Parker, 105 Washington st., Contractors and Dealers in Railroad supplies.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of some of the leading houses in the city:

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago daily papers, and receives all cards for this directory. Offices, 43 South Canal and 440 State-st.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Gen. Agents, 59 W. Randolph.
COOK, COBURN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents for all papers in the United States, 454 Wabash-av.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 51 and 53 North Jefferson-st.

Architects.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 19 Peck-court.
DIXON & HAMILTON, 829 State-st.
BOBB & ACKERMANN, 132 West Madison-st.
E. S. JENISON, 669 State-st.
T. V. WADSKIER, 390 State-st.
L. D. CLEVELAND, 758 Wabash-av.
F. & E. BAUMAN, cor. Monroe and LaSalle sts.
OTTO H. MATZ, Nixon Bldg., Monroe and LaSalle.
CYRUS P. THOMAS, 454 Wabash av.
PLACEY & ARMSTRONG, 448 State st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash av.
JOHN W. ROBERTS, 364 Wabash av.
Wm. THOMAS, 70 W. Lake-st.
JNO. K. WINCHELL, Madison, bet. Dearb. and State.
J. B. & W. C. COBLLES, 148 Washington st., nr. Clark.

Abstracts of Title.
SHORTALL & HOARD, 128 Wabash av.

Auctioneers.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 3 and 4 Randolph st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON, 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Michigan av. and Harrison st.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph-st.

Booksellers.
MITCHELL & HATHAWAY, 58 South Canal.
W. G. HOLMES, 194 West Madison-st.
AM. S. S. UNION, 230 W. Madison st.

Boots and Shoes.
BULLOCK BROS., cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-first st., and 244 West Madison st.
FARNUM, FLAGG & CO., 244 West Madison-st.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 522 Wabash-av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 613 Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av. and Congress st.
J. B. LAMKIN, 187 West Madison st.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
McAULEY, TOE & CO., 200 Mich. av.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., cor Congress and Michigan-av., opposite Michigan Avenue Hotel.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Michigan av.

Baking Powder.
DR. PRICE'S Cream, 47 and 49 West Lake-st.

Boilers.
G. MASON & CO., cor. Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Bag Manufacturer.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 5 and 7 W. Madison st.
J. & H. CHAPMAN, 808 West Washington st.

Bedding.
A. S. KIMBAY & CO., 125 West Lake st.

Banks.
MECHANICS' AND MANF. EX., 549 State st.
NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 107 West Randolph-st.
FIRST NATIONAL, 449 Wabash-av.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash-av. Branch office; also, NORMAL BANKING COMPANY SAVING BANK, cor. Canal and Washington sts.
FIFTH NATIONAL, 449 Wabash-av.
MANUFACTURERS, 454 Wabash-av.
NATION BANK OF COMMERCE 543 Wabash-av.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, 543 Wabash-av.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, 582 Wabash-av.
HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION, 446 Wabash-av.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, southwest corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, 556 Wabash-av.
CITY NATIONAL, 47 West Washington-st.
WREN, ULLMAN & CO., 381 Wabash-av.
C. FOLLANSBEE & SON, 401 Wabash-av.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 223 Michigan-av.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, "Branch," 10 N. Canal st.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 128 Archer av.
MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVING BANK, 64 South Halsted st.
J. W. ABBIT, 422 Wabash av.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK, 436 Wabash av.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 683 Wabash av.
REAL ESTATE LOAN & TRUST CO., 685 Wabash-av.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher.
F. W. FARWELL, Sec., 205 Wabash-av.

Bedding and Lounges.
McDONOUGH, PRICE & CO., 416 & 418 W. Randolph st.

Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 55 North Jefferson-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROS., 763 State-st.
W. B. KEEN & COOKE cor. Dearborn Park and Washington-st.
WESTERN NEWS CO., 95, 97, & 99 West Randolph st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 106 West Randolph-st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 35 W. Lake-st.
LAKESIDE MONTHLY, 10 West Randolph-st.
CRANDALL, 6 South Jefferson-st., corner Randolph.
[illegible]
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., [illegible], and 541 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, EUBANKS & CO., 45 W. Washington-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 30 South Canal-st.
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 95, 97, and 99 West Randolph-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG & HOFFMAN, 16 W. Randolph.
J. W. JONES, 43 Canal-st., and 509 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph and northwest corner Jefferson and Randolph.
EMERSON, DAVIES & STOTT, 124 West Madison.
J. J. MIDDLETON, Randolph, bet. Wabash and Michigan-avs.
SPALDING & LaMONTE, 103 and 105 South Canal.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 S. Canal-st.

Brush Manufacturers.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 209 W. Madison-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 661 Wabash av., and at works corner Egan and Stewart avs.

Bookbinders.
JNO. S. BARRETT & CO., 202 West Lake-st.

Bridge and Car Builders.
WELLS, FRENCH & CO., 629 Wabash-av.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 120 E. Monroe-st.

Carpets.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st.
ALLEN & MACKEY, 744 State-st.

Clothing.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 34 & 36 South Canal-st.
LEOPOLD KUHN & CO., 706 Wabash-av.
[illegible]
BOSTON SQUARE DEALING, Madison, cor. Peoria.
BOSTON SQUARE DEALING, 22d-st., near State.
MARLEY & CO., 123 West Madison-st.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 554 State-st.
FRENCH & CO., 122 West Madison-st.
[illegible] CLOTHING HOUSE [illegible] State.
J. M. HARVEY, 536 Wabash-av.

Clothing (Boys)
O. C. COLLINS, 792 Wabash-av.

Civil Engineer and Contractor.
G. C. MORGAN, 128 Madison-st.

Commercial Agency.
TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., 35 and 37 S. Canal-st. Branch office, 18 East Harrison-st.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, 56 Canal-st.

Corn Shellers, &c.
VART, COOK & CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.
[illegible]
JOHN McCAFFERY, Pres., 122 West Washington-st.

Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 East Monroe st.
UNION AKRON [illegible]

Chemical Works.
GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 51 West Lake st.

Cigars and Tobacco.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE & CO., Mich. av. near Jackson.
GEO. FOX & CO., opposite 262 Mich. av.

Cordage and Twines.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.

Crockery.
H. F. M[illegible], 237 West Madison-st.
S. B. PA[illegible]HURST, cor Monroe st. and Michigan av.

Crackers.
C. L. WOODMAN & CO., 81 So. Clinton-st.

Commission Merchants.
SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., 63 South Canal st.
RUMSEY BRO. & CO., 43 West Washington-st.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 152 W. Washington-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, 67 W. Washington-st.
[illegible] HALL, [illegible] E. Randolph-st.
BENSLEY & [illegible], Madison-st.
CULVER & CO., 36 S. Canal st.
A. M. WRIGHT & CO., 78 S. W. cor. Canal and Lake-sts.
PLATT THORN MAYNARD, 9 and 11 N. Canal-st.
F. B. WEARE & CO., 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
McWILLIAMS & CO., 85 W. Randolph-st.
[illegible] WILLIAMS, 88 W. Randolph-st.
B. F. BOND & CO., (highwines) 25 S. Canal-st.
F. M. CLEMENTS & CO., (lumber) 39 N. Canal-st.
CURTIS & CARTER, (dried fruit) 80 and 82 West Randolph-st.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, [illegible] 50 West Madison-st.
G. W. BUTTS & BROS., 174 West Randolph-st.
[illegible]
THEO. B. WELLS & CO., [illegible]
EAGLE, CAMPBELL & PEACH, [illegible] West Lake-st.
LINN, KIRK & EVANS, 65 West Lake-st.
A. F. DICKINSON, [illegible]
MORSE, [illegible] East Washington-st.
[illegible], 97 W. Madison-st.
R. F. JACOBS & CO., 588 and 590 State-st.
KEELER & JUDSON, 42 West Madison st.
NELSON & CARR, 11 East Kinzie-st.
RICHARDS & GOOCH, 263 Michigan-av.
McDERMID & OERTEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
A. J. HANCHETT & CO., 76 West Lake st.
C. S. BROWNELL, 60 West Lake st.
S. B. CHASE & CO., 25 and 27 North Clinton st.
F. NEWHALL & CO., 86 West Randolph st.
C. H. WEAVER, 222 West Lake-st.
[illegible]
GILBERT & BREGA, 42 South [illegible]
THOS. H. SEYMOUR & CO., 3 West Washington-st.
N. BOYLES, No. 183 Park-av.
SIBLEY & BRO., 31 N. Canal-st.
SMITH & DEXTER, 269 West Lake-st.
BUSH, HILL & JOHNSTON, [illegible] S. Water st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 298 E. Randolph st.
J. G. REICHWALD, 160 West Lake st.
G. W. BAKER & CO., (Flour) 69 and 71 N. Jefferson.
LOW BROS. & CO., 57 West Washington-st.
W. L. ELY & CO., 47 North Jefferson-st.
P. A. J. SMITH, 145 North Desplaines-st.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 274 West Randolph st.
G. D. DICKINSON, 385 Michigan-av.
ISAAC N. ASH & CO., 22 South Jefferson st.
FORD & CO., 154 West Lake st.
REDMOND & CO., east side Michigan av., bet. Congress and Van Buren sts.
T. NICKERSON & CO., 244 Mich. av.
BACON & CO., 96 West Washington-st.
BIGGLE & CO., 42 West Washington-st.
COMSTOCK, PICKERING & CO., 41 South Canal-st.
D. W. IRWIN & CO., 45 South Canal, cor. Washington.
WALKER & CO., [illegible] Lake st. Bridge.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 73 Market st.

Cooperage and Coopers' Stock.
W. T. BALL, 97 S. Desplaines-st.

Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & Co., foot of Kingsbury st.
CHICAGO & WILMINGTON COAL CO., 2 West Van Buren st., A. L. Sweet, Supt.

Crockery, Glassware, &c.
F. & E. JAEGER, 41 West Lake st., and corner Canal and Taylor-sts.

Cloaks and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second st.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 537 Wabash av.

Coffee and Spice Mills.
UNION COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS, 772 State st.

Chromos, Engravings, Frames, &c.
G. P. ORVIS & CO., 381 Wabash av.

Cheese.
DAVIS BROS., Mich. av. near Eldridge court.

Detective & Preventive Agency.
PINKERTON'S, 53 W. Washington-st.

Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
[illegible]
DICKINSON, LEACH & CO., 25 South Canal-st.
BOWMAN, SIMMONS & CO., 25 South Canal st.
WM. B. SCHIMPFERMAN, 5 and 7 W. Madison st.

Druggists.
THOMAS WHITFIELD, 263 State-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State, cor. Sixteenth-st.
BLISS & SHARP, cor. 22d st. and Wabash av.
GALE & BLOCKI, 27 West Randolph st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REED, 547, 549 and 551 Wabash av.
E. BURNHAM & SON, 315 S. Sangamon st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Wash. st., cor. Mich. av.

Jobbing Druggists.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, No. 619 State st.

Dry Goods.
J. B. SHAY, 243 and 245 West Madison st.
HAMLIN, HALE & CO., Office 29, 31 & 33 S. Canal st.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 923 to 927 State-st.
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 134 Michigan-av.

Dentist.
EDMUND NOYES, N. W. cor. W. Lake and Paulina.
DR. E. M. BAKER, 228 W. Washington-st.
F. J. [illegible], 120 West Madison-st.

Dyers.
COOK & McLAIN, 243 State-st.

Duryea's Starch.
HENRY C. SMITH, Agent, 256 State st.

Dried Fruits.
MAURAN, WRIGHT & CO., cor. 265 Michigan av.
SHERMAN, HALL & COOK, cor. 264 Michigan-av.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
A. J. MABEE, 704 Wabash-av.
[illegible] CHILDS, JR. & CO., 22 East Kinzie-st.
[illegible]
H. H. HANSON, 34 West Madison-st.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
J. MANZ, 135 West Madison-st.
BAKER & CO., 92 West Randolph st.
R. H. TAYLOR, 95 West Madison st.

Expresses.
GARDEN CITY, 121 West Lake st., and 132 22d-st.
BRINK'S CITY EXPRESS CO., 48 Washington st.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO., 153 West Washington-st.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS, 59 and 61 West Washington-st.

Elevators.
MUNN & SCOTT, 161 West Washington-st.
ARMOUR, DOLE & CO., 4 Lind's Block.

Flour (Wholesale).
QUINN, SWIFT & CO., 34 North Canal-st.

Engines—Machinery.
WM. McGREGOR, 53 South Canal-st.
C. & S. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 W Randolph-st.

Forwarding and Insurance.
C. E. CHASE & CO., s. w. cor. Randolph & Halsted

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
M. GRAFF & CO., 123 West Madison-st.
S. P. SLADDEN & CO., 16 South Clinton st.
C. W. GRAY, 207 West Washington-st.
E. LINO & CO., 60 West Madison st.

Founders.
A. J. HALE & CO., 10, 12, 14 and 16 North Canal-st.
THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO., 86 West Randolph-st.
W. S. CAUTEN & CO., cor. Jefferson and Lake sts.
POTTER, KING & CO., 304 Michigan-av.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 119 and 121 Washington-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 207 Michigan-av.

Fish Dealers.
J. W. HOBSON & SON, 66 Canal-st.
NYE CAMPBELL, 11 So. Jefferson st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 60 to 105 South Clinton st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.
BROWN & PRIOR, 339 Wabash-av.
COLLINS & HUNT, 627 Wabash av.
PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO., 147 Twenty-second-st.
KEYSTONE COLLAR CO., 405 State st.
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 38 and 40 W. Washington-st.
SCRIBNER & NICHOLAS, 776 State st.
JOHN H. O'BRIEN, 602 Wabash-av.
S. W. H. WARD, 281 W. Madison st., Jas. Yell, Mgr

Gold Pens and Jewelry.
AIKEN, LAMBERT & CO., 85 West Washington-st.
WALTER TREMAYNE, 313 Lake st.

Grocers.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 25 South Canal st.
W. M. HOYT & CO., 45 South Canal st.
GOULD, BRIGGS & CO., 41 and 43 South Canal st.
G. H. BECKWITH & CO., 160 Mich. av., cor. Monroe.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 681 Michigan-av.
SIBLEY & ENDICOTT, 774 Wabash-av.
P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop-st.
SMITH BROS. & CO., 169 West Washington-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., cor. Clark & 16th.
E. M. HALE & CO., [illegible] East Randolph st.
MEAD & HIGGINS, [illegible] Washington & Green.
DURAND BROS. & POWERS, [illegible]
DURAND, POWERS & MEAD, [illegible] s. w. cor. Washington and Green sts.
J. W. STEARNS & SON, 83 N. Desplaines st.
INGRAHAM, CORBIN & MAY, 141 Michigan-av.
WELLS & BLAUVELT, 555 Michigan-av.
W. D. COSSITT & CO., [illegible] Michigan av. and Monroe
J. M. GILLESPIE, 703 Wabash-av.
G. C. COOK & CO., Michigan av. and Congress st.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., Mich. av. and Peck court.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp. 281 Mich. av.
FRANKLIN MacVEAGH & CO., Mich. av. and Peck ct.
J. W. DOANE & CO., Mich. av. and Peck ct.
BURTON & PIERCE, opp. 267 Michigan av.
GRAY BROS., 272 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.

Gold and Silver Electro-Plating.
CHAS. BERRANGER, 81 West Adams st.

Hardware.
J. K. TYLER, 260 State st.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 754 Michigan av., near Monroe.
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
LARRABEE & NORTH, 48 West Lake-st.
J. K. BOTSFORD & SON, 461 Wabash-av.
HERBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 & 12 W. Randolph-st.
BRITNELL, TERRY & BELDEN, 37 West Lake-st.
HODGE & HOMER, 78 W. Randolph-st.

Hardware, Cabinet, (Wholesale and Retail.)
J. L. WAYNE [illegible]

Homœopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Hard Wood Lumber.
WHITE & BAFNS, [illegible] North Sangamon-st.

Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal-st.
CHAPMAN BROS. & SMITH, 184 to 196 E. Washington

Hats, Caps, and Furs.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO., 17 Calumet av.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 34 and 36 W. Washington.
E. F. KLOKKE, 116 West Randolph.
J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 Wabash av.

Hat Manufacturer.
PHILLIP A. CAVANNA, 373 West Adams st.

Hotels.
BRIGGS HOUSE, W. Madison and Canal.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 143 Twenty-second st.

House Movers.
W. G. CREAMER & SON, 252 Michigan av.

Ice.
WADHAMS WILLARD & CO., 557 State-st.

Importers and Sugar Refiners' Agents.
W. H. COLVIN, 371 Wabash av.

Insurance (Fire).
TREADWAY & JEWELL, 4 South Canal-st.
[illegible]
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, 62 South Canal-st.
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., [illegible] 10 Eldridge court.
AMERICAN, 487 West Madison st.
[illegible]
S. M. MOORE & CO., Adjusters, 68 South Canal st.
JAMES VAN INWAGEN, 92 West Madison-st.
GOODMAN'S AGENCY, 165 West Washington-st.
KNICKERBOCKER, 126 Wabash-av.
ÆTNA (Goodwin & Pasco, Agents), 42 South Canal st. and 599 Wabash av.
PHENIX OF BROOKLYN, 30 West Madison st.
JOHN CULVER, [illegible] 75 South Canal st.

Insurance (Life).
SECURITY LIFE, 736 Wabash-av.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 370 Wabash-av.
BERKSHIRE, 79 South Canal-st.
KNICKERBOCKER, [illegible] cor. Randolph and Halsted sts.
[illegible]
MUTUAL, [illegible] 152 W. Washington-st.
PROTECTION, OF CHICAGO, 26 West Madison st.
NORTH AMERICA, of New York, 311 Wabash av.
EQUITABLE LIFE, 624 Wabash-av.
[illegible] MUTUAL, [illegible] Wabash av.
MUTUAL, of Chicago, 281 West Madison.
PHENIX MUTUAL, HENRY H. KOON, 161 West Washington st.
UNITED STATES, 36 West Washington-st.
WASHINGTON, [illegible] Wabash-av.
[illegible]
CHARTER OAK, 42 West Washington st.
ASHBURY LIFE INS. CO., 191 West Madison-st.
ANCHOR LIFE CO., 346 Wabash av., Room 5.
[illegible]
NORTHWESTERN MUT. LIFE, BRANDRETH & DEAN, agts, 19 South Green
MUT. BENEFIT OF N. J., 48 Canal st.
NEW YORK LIFE, G. P. Curran, 80 W. Madison.

Insurance, (Life and Accident.)
TRAVELLERS', of Hartford, Julius White and J. H. Nolan, Agents, 48 South Canal st.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
HALE, AYER & CO., cor. Randolph and Michigan av.
KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 24 South Canal st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., near Randolph
JONES & LAUGHLIN, 196 to 198 S. Canal-st.
PARKHURST & WILKINSON, 78 South Canal st.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 W. Randolph-st.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE DAVID M. FORD, 50 to 69 West Washington-st., and [illegible] South Clinton st.
CHICAGO PLATE & BAR MILL CO., 782 Wabash.

Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MFG. CO., 10 N. Jefferson st.

Jewelers.
COGGSWELL & CO., 213 West Madison-st.
STARK & ALLEN, 383 Wabash-av.
J. G. ASHLEMAN, 328 Wabash-av.
S. H. MILLER, 307 Wabash-av.
GILES BROS., 366 Wabash-av.
N. MATSON & CO., 422 Wabash-av.
A. H. VAN COTT & CO., 451 Wabash-av.
M. KRONBERG, [illegible] Wabash-av.
BODDEN & HAMILTON, [illegible] State and Twentieth sts.

Law Books.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 532 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 1022 Wabash-av.

Livery Stables.
HAAS & POWELL, 25 to 31 West Madison-st.
WRIGHT BROS., 290 Washington-st.

Leather and Findings.
PAGE BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 Canal-st.
BLACKBURN & BRO., 27 South Canal-st.
C. C. WALLIN & SON, 38 So. Canal-st.
WOLFENSTEITER & TALBOT, 216 W. Randolph st.

Lumber and Shingles.
W. B. PERRYMAN, 5 W. Lake-st.
BLANCHARD, BORLAND & CO., E. end Lake st. bridge.

Liquid Slating Paper and Black Boards.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph-st.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
LEWIS L. COBURN, 386 Wabash-av.
[illegible] FOLLANSBEE, [illegible] West Randolph-st.
[illegible]
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 361 Wabash-av.
BECKWITH, AYER & KALES, 795 Wabash-av.
BARKER & WAITE, 46 East Harrison st.
[illegible] MITCHELL, 21 South Clinton st.
SAMUEL [illegible] ATWATER, 20 South Clinton st.
HORAN & ENGLISH, 102 West Randolph-st.
ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, 461 Wabash-av.
[illegible]
HERBERT & QUICK, 559 State-st.
W. H. HOLDEN, 181 West Madison-st.
A. GOODRICH, 831 Monroe-st.
[illegible]
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 366 Wabash av.
WARD, STANFORD & RIDDLE, 142 W. Washington.
HERVEY, ANTHONY & GALT, 399 Wabash-av.
WAKEMAN, MANLEY & WAKEMAN, 48 S. Canal st.
BENTLEY, BENNETT, ULLMAN & IVES, 376 Wabash-av.
HARDING & McCOY, 389 Wabash-av.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 551 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. WAUGHOP, 601 Wabash-av.
A. D. RICH & THOMAS, 265 Michigan-av.
ROSENTHAL & PENCE & MOSES, Room 5, S. W. cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts., and 530 Wabash-av.
COOPER & PACKARD, 163 West Washington-st.
BENNETT & SHERBURNE, 161 W. Washington-st.
C. M. HARRIS, 137 West Monroe-st.
LEMAN & JACKSON, 36 West Madison-st.
SMITH & [illegible], 42 South Canal-st.
ELA & PARKER and O. W. PLUMMER, 116 West Madison-st.
SPAFFORD, McDAID & WILSON, 77 W. Madison-st.
BACON & NORTON, 305 Wabash-av.
GEO. A. MEECH, 15 Harmon court.
[illegible] SMITH, [illegible] Wabash av., near Eighteenth.
[illegible] with Mo. W. Robinson, 329 Wabash-av.
[illegible] with H. H. Magie, at their residence.
[illegible]
[illegible] Madison st., 9 a. m. to 1
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash-av.
WM. H. RICHARDSON, 163 West Washington-st.
[illegible]
SIDNEY THOMAS, [illegible] Harrison st.
BONNEY, FAY & GRIGGS, 120 W. Washington st.
[illegible]
W. F. WHITEHOUSE, 189 West Madison (Cole's Block).
MILLER, FROST & LEWIS, [illegible] Michigan av.
WALKER, DEXTER & SMITH, [illegible] Wabash av.
GOODWIN, LARNED & TOWLE, 673 Wabash av.
GEO. W. SMITH, 679 Wabash-av.
HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, [illegible] Monroe and Wells sts. [illegible] National Bank [illegible]
[illegible]
HENRY S. MONROE, 540 Wabash-av.
PADDOCK & IDE, [illegible] Wabash av.
KING, SCOTT & PAYSON, 637 Wabash av.
D. P. WILDER, 265 Third-av., cor. Taylor, near Sta.
EDWIN GREEN, [illegible] Harmon-court.
BROWN AND RICKETTS, [illegible] residence [illegible] Lake
DUNNING & EASTON, 478 Wabash-av.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, [illegible] Canal st., Room 11.
DANIEL L. SHOREY, 366 Wabash av.
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, 364 Wabash-av., Room 11.
M. A. ROKKE & SON, 164 South Halsted-st.
F. L. SHERMAN, 475 Wabash-av.
JAMES LEDDY, 46 South Canal-st.
DAVID FALES, [illegible] corner Wells and Monroe-sts.
[illegible]
HIBBARD, RICH & NOBLE, 18 East Harrison st.
HARRISON & WHITEHEAD, 143 West Madison st.
J. A. GRINNELL, 45 S. Canal st., Room 5.
GRANT GOODRICH, 14 South Clinton st.
TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY, 454 Wabash av.
[illegible]
FURNESS & ABBOTT, 20 South Clinton st.

Liquors—Wholesale.
WOLF & RICH, 11 and 13 West Madison st.
W. O. SWETT & CO., 43 Hubbard court.
P. O'NEIL, 26 East Harrison st.

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CHICAGO AND LYONS LIME CO., 550 State st.

Looking-glass and Picture Frames.
W. T. NOBLE & CO., 596 State st.

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E. B. CARNEY, 129 South Halsted st.
A. S. WADHAMS & CO., 167 W. Madison st.

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JAS. VAN VECHTEN, 432 Wabash av.
GEO. F. CRAM, 24 West Lake st.

Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses.
C. NEAL, 166 Eighteenth st.

Millinery (Wholesale).
WALSH & [illegible], 416 Wabash av.
KEITH BROS., 606 Prairie av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, 269 Wabash-av.
WEBSTER BRO., West Washington, Union Park.
MATHON, DALY & CO., Mich.-av., near Adams-st.
HAYES, GIBBONS & CO., 434 State st.
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington st.

Matches.
ELECTRIC MATCH CO., 27 West Madison-st.

Merchant Tailoring.
EDWARD ELY, 657 Wabash-av.
MATTHEWS & MASON, 383 Wabash-av.
J. H. PERRY & CO., 636 Wabash-av.
[illegible]
McINTYRE & RICHARDS, 129 Twenty-second st.
[illegible]
WATERBURY & GRAHAM, 145 Twenty-second st.
JOHN STEVENSON, cor. [illegible] Wabash av. and 22d st.

Mill Furnishing.
J. W. BAXTER & [illegible] West Washington-st.

Musical Instruments.
J. HOWARD FOOTE, No. 5 South Halsted st., Masonic building.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 13 North Jefferson-st.

Notary Public.
J. LINTON WATERS, 10 Eldridge court.

Oils.
KENLY & JENKINS, 31 North Canal-st.
FAIRBANKS, PECK, & CO., Eighteenth and Butterfield sts.

Oysters and Fish.
A. BOOTH, 667 Michigan-av.
F. J. RUTH, 85 and 87 South Canal-st.
D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.
HENRY M. CURTIS, 162 East Twelfth-st.
A. RYDER, 283 Michigan-av.

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H. M. SHERWOOD, 103 to 109 South Canal-st.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 119 & 121 W. Washington-st.

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J. W. BUTLER & CO., 20 & 22 North Desplaines-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 West Lake-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
McCANN, PITCH & CONVERSE, 50 West Lake-st.

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[illegible], 403 W. Van Buren st.
D. F. BARRETT & CO., 108 N. Desplaines st.

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E. NIPNECKER, 189 West Harrison st.
HARRY & CUSHING, [illegible]
MARTIN & LEONARD, 123 West Madison-st.
F. B. GROUT, s. e. cor. Clinton and Adams-sts.
H. F. CHASE & HILL, 199 E. Randolph st.

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ROUNDS & KANE, 13 North Jefferson st.
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Plumbing and Gas Fitting.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.
JAMES IRONS, 9 So. Halsted-st.
JOHN HUGHES & SON, 245 W. Madison-st.
J. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 239 Michigan av.
GAIR & HADFIELD, 728 Wabash av.

Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. R. L. HOLMES, 309 West Madison st.
JUSTIN HAYES, M. D., 128 Calumet av.
G. D. BEEBE, 953 Prairie-av.
A. G. BEEBE, 64 Park-av.
W. C. HUNT, 318 West Madison-st.
INDIAN DOCTOR, 158 South Halsted-st.

Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av.
J. BAUER & CO., 270 Michigan-av.
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STANDARD CHURCH & GOODMAN, 13 Harmon-court.
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LAKESIDE MONTHLY, 10 West Randolph st.

Publishers.
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LAKESIDE PRINTING CO., 18 Harmon court.
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A. N. KELLOGG, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 183 West Madison-st.

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AMERICAN, 1061 Indiana-av.
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VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 288 Michigan av.

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A. KOVATS, S. W. cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts.
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J. E. BURCHELL & CO., 588 Wabash-av.
INGLEDEW & SOUTHWORTH, 441 Wabash-av.
GEO. G. NEWBURY, 537 Wabash av.
A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash av.
ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash av.
REA & CATES, 706 Wabash av.
D. COLE & SON, 158 West Madison st.
D. K. PEARSONS, 106 West Madison st.
EDWARD F. THOMAS, 141 West Washington-st.
N. T. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 East Washington-st. "Kerfoot's Block."
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FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.
SCOVILLE & HARVEY, 334 Wabash-av.
W. H. SAMPSON, 218 West Washington-st.
S. DELAMATER, 167 Twenty-second-st.
GRAHAM, PERRY & CO., 74 West Madison-st.
A. T. HEMINGWAY, 62 South Canal-st.
J. H. REES & CO., 226 Wabash-av.
RIVERSIDE IMP. CO., 706 Wabash-av.
GEORGE & HILL, 392 State st.
[illegible] WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 358 Wabash av.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st.
J. F. SINCLAIR, 45 Hubbard court.
J. HENRY WEST, S.W. cor. State and Harrison sts.
W. J. BARNEY, Michigan av., nearly opposite Congress.
ROZET & ELLIS, 734 Wabash av.
H. C. MOREY, 116 Madison st., Room 2.
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 State st.
E. B. BOWEN & SON, 15 Centre av.
J. R. ANDREWS, 45 South Canal-st.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

Railroad and Machine Oils.
BRADLEY & SIBLEY, 60 West Lake st.

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Out-Freight Depot, C. B. & Q. Depot.
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Out Freight Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth sts. General offices, 502 and 504 Michigan av.
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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, & PACIFIC RAILROAD, Passenger Depot, corner Polk and Sherman sts.; Freight and Ticket Office, under Sherman House; Local Freight Office, corner Twelfth st. and [illegible] av.; General Offices, corner Clark and Twelfth sts.

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Trunk Manufacturers.
RILEY & BRANDINMOURE, 49 North Jefferson-st.
HASKELL & BROTHER, 476 Wabash av.
HASKELL & BROTHER, 34 South Halsted, cor. Madison.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE MONEY MARKET.

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FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Scott Russell writes to the papers to-day, giving a history of the so-called Social movement. He says that if Prince Albert had been living he would have been its leader. The move originated in a proposal for a union between the Peers and the workingmen. He denies most positively that its object or methods were political or revolutionary. He strongly advocates perseverance in the effort in the interest of social progress and reform.

The British Government has granted a pension of £300 to the children of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer. Livingstone, when last heard from, was slowly making his way toward the coast.

Persia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—In a letter in the London *Times*, of the 1st inst., from Persia, an English official states that the people were then more emaciated than ever. At least 2,000 besiege the English residency for food every morning, and in their rush actually crushed two women to death. Infants and young children are lying about the streets scarcely recognizable as human beings.

Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The statement that the Pope has been requested to take up his residence in France is untrue.

France.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Goulard has been appointed Ambassador for France to Italy. Picard, late Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Minister to Belgium.

Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Letters from Constantinople represent that the cholera is spreading in that city, and that the number of deaths increases daily.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—A firman has been issued by the Sublime Porte, directing the Minister of Works to inaugurate a comprehensive system of public improvements, in view of the network of railways projected by foreign capitalists in the Ottoman dominions. The harbors are to be improved, rivers made navigable, new roads built, old ones repaired, and every effort made to establish lines of connection with the new railway from all parts of the country.

Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—A motion for a vote of want of confidence in the government which the supporters of Zorilla propose, will be considered at the special request of the Ministry themselves.

Switzerland.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The fire in Geneva, to-day, destroyed two blocks of houses. The quay and Hotel Couronne were destroyed. A tremendous consternation prevailed, but the military preserved order.

THE ELECTIONS.

Illinois.

The following are official returns of the vote for Congressman-at-Large:

Counties.	Beveridge, R.	Hayes, D.
Boone	1,121	169
Coles	2,176	2,105
DeWitt	1,365	1,214
Lee	1,615	1,091
Menard	705	903
Montgomery	1,518	1,739
Stark	849	343
Union	302	837
Douglas	828	675
Washington	1,238	843
Scott	670	905
Monroe	122	666
Richland	671	982
Franklin	724	1,092
Jersey	659	1,064
Bureau	1,179	683
Logan	1,367	744
Livingston	1,273	657
Kendall	685	233
Kankakee	927	252
Clay	1,273	951
Henderson	545	369
St. Clair	2,664	2,627
Schuyler	1,029	1,060
Morgan	1,573	2,029
McDonough	2,305	2,512
Winnebago	2,234	377
Crawford	653	970
Macoupin	2,137	2,173
Cumberland	601	1,065
Tazewell	1,638	1,574
Greene	721	1,256
Rock Island	1,481	851
Hancock	2,085	2,636
Bond	1,026	631
Iroquois	1,866	638
Fayette	1,477	1,256
Stephenson	1,614	1,468
Marion	1,527	1,651
LaSalle	3,133	2,751
Edwards	297	110
Knox	2,018	903
Jackson	1,352	1,203
Effingham	641	1,213
DeKalb	1,074	329
Greene	638	827
Woodford	1,339	1,471
Marshall	745	843
Peoria	2,728	2,656
Gallatin	482	665
Macon	1,724	1,533
Will	2,983	2,078
Hamilton	406	659
Grundy	1,064	359
Massac	516	438
Hardin	268	294
Brown	602	1,036
Pope	663	295
Jefferson	733	1,116
White	674	1,018
Champaign	2,630	1,853
Randolph	1,164	1,255
Jo Daviess	1,231	470
Christian	1,281	1,402
Wabash	345	503
DuPage	1,171	502
Sangamon	2,760	3,010
Pike	2,050	1,872
Whiteside	2,155	534
McHenry	1,051	91
Fuller	1,639	1,209
Piatt	850	810
Pulaski	775	624
Williamson	827	776
Adams	2,138	2,610
Johnson	556	361
Vermilion	1,917	591
Edgar	1,369	2,231
Alexander	625	623
Carroll	1,051	155
Moultrie	639	714
Eighty-one counties	99,184	88,816

Beveridge ahead, 10,368.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 14.—The official returns of the late election are not all in, but enough to show that Governor Austin will have a majority of at least 13,000. It has now reached 10,000, and the *Press* estimates that the districts from which the returns are yet received will give 3,000 more. The Legislature stands on joint ballot, 101 Republicans to 45 Democrats. Senate, 31 Republicans, 10 Democrats; House, 70 Republicans, 36 Democrats.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Apaches Attacked and Severely Punished by the Pima Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The Pima Indians of Arizona made a raid on the Apaches, killed thirty-five and took eight children prisoners. They recovered the plunder taken the day previous from the white settlements.

The principal school house in Virginia City burned last evening. Loss nearly $10,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Raleigh (N. C.) despatches state that a recent raid of troops into the town of Shelby, at night, caused a stampede of the inhabitants in their night-clothes, but no arrests of Ku-Klux were made.

—John D. Martin, a mail agent on the Louisville Short Line Railway, was thrown from a mail car, on Monday evening, as the train was turning a curve at great speed, near Northville, Ky., and, it is feared, very seriously injured. When taken up he was able to make known how the accident occurred, but was in a precarious condition.

—Another terrible tragedy has transpired about three miles west of Kenosha, Wis. B. F. Morris, an old resident of that city yesterday afternoon shot his wife in the left side, killing her instantly. He then placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and blew off the left side of his head. No cause is assigned for the terrible deed.

—After balloting over 750 times for President, without result, the Little Rock City Council adjourned at 1 o'clock yesterday morning until Friday night. The vote was a tie, all the new members voting together, and the old ones together.

—The bodies of Charlie Reed and Frederick Churchill, aged 16 years, who started from Hastings, Minn., in a boat, on Saturday last, for the purpose of hunting, were found on Monday in the Mississippi River, near the depot at East Hastings.

—A snow storm of some severity prevailed along the line of the Winona & St. Paul Railroad on Monday.

—A reservoir of oil was struck last night on the farm of George Hudson, of Dixon County, about thirty miles from Nashville. The flow of oil is estimated at one hundred gallons per day.

—The committee for investigating the alleged frauds in the passage of the celebrated Dells Improvement bill, have been in session at Madison, Wis., since Thursday last. They adjourn to-morrow to meet again on January 2, when some further testimony will be taken. On the assembling of the Legislature the report will be at once made. There has been between 600 and 700 pages of testimony taken so far. Nothing can be learned as to the summing up.

—The brig E. C. Sweet, Captain Pendleton, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia for Portland, was lost seven miles off Sandy Hook on Friday night last. The Captain's wife and three of the crew were drowned.

—The American Institute of Architects commenced its fifth annual convention in Boston yesterday. The present number of Fellows of the Institute is 77, and associates 600. There is a large attendance of architects from all parts of the country.

—The statement in a Pittsburgh special to the Cincinnati *Times*, of the 11th instant, that a bank in Parkersburg had suffered a heavy loss, put at $80,000, in consequence of two important failures of oil dealers in Pittsburgh, connected with the bull-ring of 1869, is entirely without foundation. No Parkersburg, West Virginia, bank was at all concerned in it. The name is confounded with Parker's Landing, Pa., where the oil dealers referred to did their business.

—While the steamer Susie Silver was lying at the wharf, in Memphis, on Monday night, a negro named Sam Owings made a savage assault on a deck passenger named Pat Ryan with a razor, inflicting a dangerous wound. In the affray he also wounded Thos. Halligan and Geo. Ross. He was arrested and committed to jail.

—It is understood that the suit of Samson vs. the city of Kenosha, to realize on city bonds, has been compromised, the terms of which are not stated.

—The Philadelphia Board of Health report shows the number of cases of small-pox last week to have been 491, showing a falling off from the previous week of eighty-five cases.

—In the trot between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy for $3,000, Monday, the Maid won in three straight heats. Time: 2:25 1-2, 2:19, and 2:23. Track heavy.

—A Honolulu (S. I.) letter of the 24th ultimo gives details of the loss of the American brig Thelkoff, which was rendered a wreck July 3 in a gale on the Pacific Ocean on her passage from San Francisco to Honolulu. All the crew died on the wreck, and when the steamship Moses Taylor fell in with her, on the 19th of October, Captain Hopkins was only barely alive. The rest of the crew and four passengers had perished from hunger and hardship. The crew were foreigners. Ashley Crane and Charles Davis, of San Francisco, were the only American passengers.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Finance Committee and the Tariff Question.

A Policy of Non-Interference Agreed Upon.

Further Hints Regarding the Proposed Political Coalition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The *Chronicle*, this morning, prints the following, with the statement that it is from one of their most trusted contributors:

"From prominent men of the Democratic party, who are here, and others who have been here recently, and in correspondence from New York, we learn that a general interchange of opinion is going on relative to future action looking to the Presidential election. Outspoken, decided leaders of the Democracy have freely expressed their views, from which it appears that a large majority of these gentlemen are in favor of a coalition with a division of Republicans, if it can be brought about, to nominate the candidates for President and Vice President, in opposition to the regular nomination of the Republican party. Very few opinions assenting to this proposition have been expressed. The utter hopelessness of success of all opposition to the Republican nomination, with candidates of the regular Democratic convention, is almost unanimously admitted. The plan generally favored is to allow the conservative element of the Republicans to make its choice, and for the Democratic convention to meet and adopt resolutions and adjourn without a regular nomination for President and Vice President. If the sentiment that now prevails almost unanimously among Democratic leaders shall govern, this course will be adopted. Final action is postponed on this subject until Congress shall meet, when Democratic Senators and Representatives are to hold a caucus to consider the opinions of the lights of the party, and will probably recommend the course to be pursued without an exception. Thus far, they admit that the lookout now clearly indicates the nomination by the regular Republican party, and re-election, of General Grant."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY OUTRAGES.

In spite of the late dismissal from the Naval Academy for hazing, outrages of this character have recently been worse than ever. A board of investigation has recommended fifteen additional dismissals, and the department has decided to dismiss them. This investigation shows that one of the new cadets was held and made to drink a mugfull of a mixture composed of castor oil, mucilage, ink, tooth powder and quinine pills. Another was held out of the fifth-story of a building by the heels until he was nearly dead. A third was taken out at night and made to kneel before the Herndon monument in the ground, and pray for the President, the American Eagle, the Star Spangled Banner, and, lastly, the spectators.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE INTEREST ON UNITED STATES BONDS HELD ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—It is officially stated that Secretary Boutwell, in his next report, will strongly recommend the necessary legislation for the payment in Europe of the interest on so much of the loan as is or may hereafter be placed abroad. This is believed will greatly extend the European market for United States securities.

The Senate Committee on Finance met yesterday. Messrs. Sherman, Fenton, Scott, Wright, and Ames being present. It is understood that the majority decided that it is inexpedient to report a substitute for, or act upon in any way, the House bill for the abolition of the duties on coal and salt, and the Chairman (Sherman) was directed to notify the Committee of Ways and Means, when appointed, that the Finance Committee will await the announcement of its matured judgment and action of the House upon such bill as it may propose at the next session. This determination will not at once put an end to the present session of the Senate committee, as they will still be under the general instruction of the resolution of the Senate. There was an interchange of views looking to the adoption and report of some amendment to the tariff and internal revenue laws, as contemplated by the Senate resolution.

INDIANA.

The Barkdall Murder Case at Columbia City—Breaking and Entering.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Nov. 14.—The testimony in the Barkdall murder case closed about 3 p. m. to-day, and the arguments are now being made. The testimony given to-day corroborates that of the two witnesses examined yesterday. It is probable that the arguments will occupy the entire day to-morrow.

The dry goods store of G. M. Hainbridge was entered last night by burglars, who made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe, and were compelled to flee without any booty, leaving their tools behind them.

The Henryville Tragedy—Confession of One of the Murderers.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Last night the citizens of Henryville, Ind., near where the brutal murder of the Park family occurred on Saturday night last, put a rope round the neck of Geo. Johnson, a negro implicated in the murder, and telling him the crime had been traced to his hands, demanded to know his accomplices. Johnson, thinking all discovered, made a full confession. Two negroes named Squire Taylor and Davis planned the murder with himself, believing that Park had $400 or $500 of church money in his house. Johnson says he watched outside, Davis held a light, and Taylor committed the bloody deed. He and his partners refused to divide fairly with him. They got only $24.

The whereabouts of the accomplices was learned, and the party immediately started to effect their arrest, which was done. The excitement was so great that the officers had to take the murderers through the woods to avoid the mob and bring them to Jeffersonville, where they were lodged in jail to-day.

The Annual Meteoric Shower.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Chief Signal Office, at Washington, reports several meteors seen between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. The weather throughout the country, however, being cloudy or rainy, was unfavorable for an observation of the anticipated meteoric showers.

Obituary.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Judge Morgan Carpenter died this morning, aged 76.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Nov. 15.—Hon. George Taylor, Judge in the Twenty-fourth Judicial District, died this morning, of paralysis.

First-Class Livery.

Before the fire no finer livery, both as to horses and vehicles, could be seen in Chicago than that turned out of the stable of Henry Newton & Co., which was swept away, only the horses and carriages being saved. This was a great deal, however, for their stock was, without exception, the finest in the city. The old friends and patrons of Henry Newton & Co. will be pleased to learn of their re-establishment in business. They have secured the spacious premises in the rear of Nos. 187 and 189 West Washington street (the old stand), 48 feet wide by 150 feet deep, affording a capacity for fifty horses, with carriage room to match. They will aim, as before, to take the lead in first-class livery.

A Sound Institution.

One of the few firms that were able and willing to cancel all obligations, 100 cents on the dollar, at maturity, and, withal, one of the best known and most reliable firms in Chicago, is that of Stettauers & Wineman, importers and jobbers of dry goods. They have resumed operations at No. 126 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, where they have already on hand a stock as large as any in the city, with all their old facilities for doing business. It is by such men that Chicago's greatness is to be restored.

Sunday Tribunes on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Arrangements have been made by which THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will be supplied on Sunday mornings to all stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as far as Aurora. Those wanting papers should designate the operator or some other person at the stations to buy for them. They are sent upon an extra train which reaches Aurora at about 10 o'clock a. m., and then they will be found at the Post Office News Room, to which place orders should be addressed.

The Babcock at Work Again.

At about noon, on Monday last, a tar boiler caught fire at Bowen Bros.' establishment, corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street, and had already spread to the adjoining sheds, when Edwin Hunt & Sons, of No. 1147 Michigan avenue, sent down one of their Babcock extinguishers, and the fire was immediately extinguished, and a large amount of property saved.

Real Estate at Auction.

C. C. Thayer & Co., auctioneers, will make, to-day, their first sale of real estate at auction since the fire. The property to be sold, No. 369 West Lake street, is good business property, and well worthy the attention of buyers. The price realized will no doubt be a fair guide as to values of realty in that locality.

Substantial Relief.

Messrs. Mabley & Hull, clothiers, No. 122 West Madison street, have contributed 10 per cent of their gross sales of Saturday, November 11, for the relief of the sufferers of the late fire, as is evidenced below:

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1871.—Received of Mabley & Hull one hundred and fifty dollars ($150), for the relief of the sufferers of the late fire. D. A. GAGE.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Nov. 14.

CATTLE—Received to-day, 1,600; received since Saturday, 4,063. The supply, as will be seen, was light, which was a favorable circumstance for sellers, as unfavorable Eastern advices—New York was quoted dull and 1-2c lower—checked the shipping demand, and it was with difficulty that the few desirable lots offered were disposed of, notwithstanding the willingness of holders to shade prices to the extent of 1-8c to accomplish this result. There was a fair inquiry from city butchers, and some demand from feeders, but the supply of the descriptions of stock usually sought after by these two classes of buyers considerably exceeded the aggregate demand, and sales were slow at a slight reduction from the closing prices of last week. The range of prices was $2.50a6.50, though the bulk of the business was transacted at $3.00a5.00. Texas cattle were in light supply and sold at tolerably full prices, through droves being quoted at $2.40a3.25, and Northern wintered at $3.00a4.50—the outside for choice. A good many common lots remained unsold at the close, and the prevalent feeling was weak. We give the following as the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.15a6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.25a5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75a5.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.25a4.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00a4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050lbs	2.50a3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
15	choice shipping steers	1,380	$6.25
17	rough steers	1,180	4.80
50	good shipping steers	1,280	5.00
34	medium steers	1,082	4.00
16	choice steers	1,158	5.00
20	Texas cattle	975	3.00
25	Texas cattle	1,000	2.75
19	Texas cattle	967	3.25
11	butchers' stock	1,009	3.00
21	butchers' stock	971	3.00
16	butchers' stock	900	3.75
15	Texas cattle	1,011	2.60
16	stock steers	964	2.80
20	stock steers	865	2.60
15	butchers' stock	851	3.00
12	butchers' stock	938	3.40
22	butchers' stock	888	3.25
20	butchers' stock	964	3.374
11	butchers' stock	1,076	3.25
10	butchers' stock	874	3.25
19	stock steers	874	3.25
17	medium steers	1,076	4.15
14	good steers	1,236	4.85

HOGS—Received to-day, 15,000; received this week, 28,856. It was an active day in this branch of the live stock market. Both packers and shippers were out in force, and, notwithstanding the heavy supply, a firm feeling obtained and previous rates were thoroughly sustained throughout. Sales were reported at $4.00a4.65 for common; $4.10a4.15 for medium to good smooth even lots, and at $4.20a4.25 for choice to extra, with the major portion at a range of $4.00a4.15. The market closed steady, with only a few hundred left over unsold. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
25	276	$4.12½	115	311	$4.10	58	231	$4.10
57	242	4.15	53	270	4.10	65	260	4.10
57	266	4.00	116	234	4.10	40	269	4.10
55	226	4.00	62	290	4.10	50	217	4.05
116	276	4.05	113	208	4.12½	21	249	4.00
117	248	4.05	49	290	4.15	40	304	4.00
46	290	4.00	77	298	4.15	60	252	4.15
45	265	4.00	28	240	4.15	57	257	4.10
80	245	4.00	47	278	4.05	59	231	4.05
109	258	4.00	108	292	4.15	50	257	4.15
60	290	4.00	92	265	4.05	125	298	4.17½
80	293	4.15	285	273	4.12½	49	262	4.15
42	292	4.05	65	229	4.10	49	342	4.20
49	250	4.07½	53	265	4.05	49	308	4.15
104	246	4.00	54	213	4.10	63	234	4.05
118	261	4.05	63	238	4.15	56	247	4.00
10	289	4.05	54	266	4.15	49	288	4.00
58	242	4.05	41	346	4.20	60	185	4.25
67	244	4.05	36	336	4.12½			

SHEEP—The supply was meagre, only about 600 head having arrived since Saturday last, and prices are simply nominal at $3.00a3.50 for common; $3.75a4.00 for medium, and at $4.25a4.50 for good to choice. The market may be quoted firm at the above range, with rather an upward tendency.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Gold has been rather heavy. It opened at 111 1-8, and closed at 111 1-4a111 3-8. On loans the rate was flat, 1 to 5 per cent carrying. Daily clearings, $34,000,000.

Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent.

Governments opened steady, and later became strong. All closed firm. Currency bonds in some little demand at 113 1-4a113 1-2.

In State bonds, Tennessee issues were very strong, with but few if any transactions. Missouri 6's were firm. New South Carolinas were entirely neglected on first call. On the second they sold at 31a31 1-2.

Stocks opened firm. During the afternoon the market somewhat receded. Western Union was noticeably strong all day. The principal dealings were in New York Central, Northwestern, Ohios, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island. The tone of the market was strong at the close.

Sterling, 108 7-8.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117 1-4	Coups, '67	114 1-2
Coups, '62	111 3-8	Coups, '68	114 5-8
Coups, '64	111 3-8	10-40s	109 3-4
Coups, '65	111 3-4	Currency 6s	113 3-4
New	114		

State bonds:

Missouri	96	Virginia, old	89 1-2
Tennessee, old	69 1-4	Old N. Carolina	36
Tennessee, new	69 1-4	N. Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	65 1-2		

Stocks closed:

Canton	70 1-2	Rock Island	102 3-4
Western Union	67 1-4	New Jersey	107 1-4
Quicksilver	20 1-2	St. Paul	56 5-8
Mariposa	1	St. Paul, preferr'd	77 3-4
Mariposa, preferr'd	10	Wabash	62 3-4
Adams Express	86	Wabash, preferr'd	60
Wells & Fargo	53	Fort Wayne	96 1-2
American	64 3-4	Terre Haute	18
United States	57 1-2	Terre Haute, pfd.	31
Pacific	47 7-8	C. & A.	116 1-4
N. Y. Central	92 1-8	C. & A., preferr'd	118
N. Y. Central scrip	89 1-2	O. & M.	39 3-4
Erie	31 1-8	C., C. & C.	88 1-8
Erie, preferred	65	C. B. & Q.	125
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	93 3-4
Harlem, preferr'd	120	Indiana Central	18 1-4
Reading	110 1-4	Illinois Central	132
Michigan Central	118	Union Pacific	30 3-4
Pittsburgh	124	U. P. bonds	89 5-1
Northwestern	69 3-4	C. P. bonds	102 7-8
Northwestern pfd	89		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 14—5 p. m.—Consols, 93 1-4. American securities firmer. Bonds—'62s, 91 3-4; '65s, 91 7-8; '67s, 94 3-8; 10-40s, 90 1-4.

Tallow, 46s6d.

Turpentine, 47s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 14.—Bonds of '62, 96 7-8.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Rentes, 55f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 9 1-2d; Orleans, 9 3-4d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 6,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer.

California white wheat, 13s; red Western, 11s6d; winter, 11s 4d; receipts, wheat for three days, 30,000 qrs.; American, 20,000 qrs.

Flour, 27s.

Lard, 46s 7d.

Cheese, 59s.

Cumberland middles, 36s; short rib, 39s.

Tallow, 47s 9d.

Crude petroleum, 10 1-2a11d.

Clover seed, 54a55s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Dry goods were dull. Cottons were in but little demand. Prices rule steady at 7 1-2c for printing cloths, 11 1-2c for Merrimack and other standard brands, 15c for Amoskeag and Lancaster ginghams, 13c for best styles Glasgow do, 20c for Hamilton XX brown Canton flannels, 20c for Ellerton H do, 25c for Amoskeag A ticks, 19c for Hamilton D do, 23c for Hamilton regular, 19c for Appleton and Amoskeag brown drills; 17 1-2c for Massachusetts standard sheetings; 16c for BB's Semper Idem; 14c for Hope; 17c for Great Green; 15c for James Lond No. 55 checks; 17c for No. 60 do; 18c for No. 60 do; 23c for No. 5 red Caledonia do; 16c for No. 25 do; 25c for No. 30 Irwin & Stevenson checks; 28 1-2c for No. 40 do, and 25c for No. 60 do. Five yards No. 53 worsted braids, both common and high colors, are steady at 55c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Cattle—Supply, 5,400 head, or 260 cars, a decrease of 62 cars since last week. The market opens fairly active, with prices a shade better. Holders are firm, and asking higher prices. Sales: 133 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,216 to 1,369 lbs, at $5.12a5.75; 81 Illinois, 1,150 to 1,290 lbs, $5.12a5.75; 227 Ohio, 1,128 to 1,372 lbs, $4.50a6.40; 106 Kentucky, 1,021 to 1,431 lbs, $4.00a5.62; 116 Michigan, 1,223 to 1,337 lbs, $5.15a5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 932 head; market not opened.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,922; market active and steady; sales 1,478, at $4.37a4.65 for medium to good, closing firm at an upward tendency.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 14.—Beef cattle—Receipts, 1,218 head; prices advanced 1-2c on all grades in consequence of light supplies; sales of choice at $9.75; extra, $9a9.25; first quality, $8.50a8.75; second, $7.50a8.00; third do $6.50a6.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 10,239 head; prices for ordinary to medium grades nearly 1c off, but good lots command good prices; sales in lots at $1.50a4.00 each; extra, $4.50a5.00.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—Cattle—Received, 2,547 head; shipped to Chicago, 6 cars—108 head; to St. Louis; 5 cars—100 head. Sales of 23 Texas cows, averaging 762 lbs, at $2.75; 10 do at $2.50; slaughtered, 1,348 head.

Hogs—Received, 115; shipped to Chicago, 290. Sales of 115 fat hogs, averaging 259 lbs, at $3.60. Market active for hogs, and receipts increasing.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 14—9 p. m.—CLEARED—S. & T., Lemont; Planet, Lemont.

ARRIVED—Drill, Morris, 150 tons coal; Orton, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn; North Star, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; H. Walker, Lemont, 66 yds stone, 60 brls lime; Rescue, Lemont, 66 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 80 yds stone; H. L. Peaslee, Lemont, 74 yds stone; J. A. Wells, Lemont, 83 yds stone.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 14—8 p. m.—CLEARED—Eclipse, Lemont; prop Despatch, Summit; D. Hess, Lemont; N. L. Peaslee, Lemont; M. Walker, Lemont; Rescue, Lemont; Chas. Steel, Lemont; N. Walker, Lemont; Stars and Stripes, Summit.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 17 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; superfine Western and State, $5.85a6.25; common to good, $6.50a6.75; good to choice, $6.75a7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25a7.50; extra Ohio, $6.70a7.50; St. Louis, $6.95a9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 175,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.52a1.56, latter for prime Michigan; No. 1, $1.50; winter red Western, $1.58a1.62; amber, $1.63a1.65; white, $1.67a1.75. Rye firmer; Western, 93c; State, 95c. Barley firm; Western, 90c; Canada West, $1.03. Malt steady. Corn firmer; receipts, 42,000 bu; Western mixed in store, 78a78 1-2c; afloat, 80 1-2a81c; yellow Western in store, 79a80c. Oats quiet; receipts, 51,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53a54c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and a shade lower; Rio, 16 3-4a19 1-2c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9 7-8a9 1-8c; Cuba, 9 1-2a9 3-4c; Porto Rico, 9 3-4a9 1-2c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 70a90c. Rice firm at 8a9 1-2c.

PETROLEUM—Firm. Crude, 12 3-4a13c; refined, 22 1-2a22 3-4c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 61a62c.

EGGS—Steady at 29a32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13.50a13.30 November, $13.15; January, $14.25. Beef quiet; plain mess, 7a11c; extra, 11a14c. Hams steady at 16a24c; Pierce dull; prime mess, 16a17c, India mess, 19a20c. Cut meats inactive; hams, 8a11c; shoulders, 5 3-4a6 1-2c; middles steady; long clear, 8 1-4a8 3-8c; bellies, 8 3-4c; short ribs, 8 3-8a8 1-2c; long clear, December, 8c; February, 7 3-4a7 7-8c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 1-4a9 7-8c; kettle, 10c; December, 9 3-4c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 12a28c; State, 21a32c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11a14c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1-2c higher; No. 2, $1.21 1-2 cash; $1.21 3-4 seller last half November; $1.22 seller December; No. 1, $1.24 1-2. Oats firm; No. 2, 34c. Corn easier; No. 2, 48c. Rye firm; 62c. Barley firm at 58c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $12.50.

HOGS—Weak at $3.85a4.10.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; to Buffalo, 8c asked; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—TOBACCO—Firm and unchanged.

COTTON—Better feeling; middling, 17 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; extra family, $6.25. Wheat quiet and firm; $1 50a1 45. Corn; old, 60a65c; new, 45c. Oats firm; 38a40c. Rye quiet; 80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $13.50. Bacon shoulders, 7 1-2c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8 1-4c; sugar-cured hams, 13a15 1-2c. Lard, 9 1-4a10 3-4.

HOGS—Choice firm; $4.70.

WHISKEY—Firm; 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter $1.44; No. 2, $1.38. Corn firmer; old, 57a58c; new, 54a55c. Oats steady at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and firm, but unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm, with an upward tendency; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.67; amber Michigan, $1.44a1.46; No. 1 red, $1.44; No. 2, $1.50a1.38 1-4; rejected red, $1.31. Corn dull, and 1c lower; high mixed, new, 54c; low mixed, new, 53 1-2c; new yellow, 54 1-2c; new white 52 1-2c. Oats dull; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 37 1-2c; Michigan, 38c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.40a6.75.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; low middlings, 17 1-4a17 3-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family, $6.40a6.75. Wheat dull; red, $1.30a1.48. Corn dull and drooping; new, 44a45c; old, 51a52c. Rye steady. Oats steady at 35a40c. Barley firm at 70a80c.

EGGS, BUTTER, AND CHEESE—Firm.

SEED—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.75; new, $13.00. Lard quiet, held firmly, at 8 7-8a9c. Bulk meats in fair demand but lower for new; shoulders, 5 3-4c; sides, 6 3-4a7c for clear rib and clear, all packed. Bacon steady at 7 1-4a7 3-4a7 7-8c.

HOGS—Opened firm but closed dull at $4.20a4.85; receipts, 8,300.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—COTTON—17a17 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; superfine winter, $5.00a5.25; extra, $5.40a5.90; XX, $5.85a6.56. Wheat firm; closing higher; No. 2 red, $1.40a1.41; No. 2, $1.50a1.51. Corn firm. Oats firm; No. 2, 36a36 1-2. Barley quiet; No. 2 Iowa, 80c. Rye 60; No. 1, 73c.

WHISKEY—89 1-2c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $14.00. Bacon quiet; sales mostly private; clear rib and clear, 8 [illegible] nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Still and higher; $3.85a4.20.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,600 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $6.25a6.37 1-2; double, $7.12 1-2; treble, $7.25a7.37 1-2. Corn lower; mixed, 70a75c; white, 76c.

HAY—Easier; prime, $35.00; choice, $36.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; mess, $15.00. Bacon unsteady; shoulders, 8 3-8c; clear rib, 8 3-4c; clear, 8 9-8a8 5-8c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 120 1-4; sight, 1-4 per cent discount; gold, 11 1-8.

COTTON—Strong; sales 5,000 bales good ordinary at 17 1-4a17 3-8c; low middling, 17 1-2a17 3-4c; middlings, 18c. Receipts, 6,946 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 4,060 bales; Mobile, 128 bales; stock, 10,604 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Trade dull, owing to heavy storm. Flour, quiet and weak; super $5.25a5.75. Wheat, firmer; Pennsylvania and Western red, $1.58a1.65; white, $1.75a1.86. Rye, 93a97c. Corn, firmer; yellow, 76c. Oats, 51a58c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $14.25a14.50. Lard, 9 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 92c.

PETROLEUM—Declining; crude, 16 3-4a16 7-8c; refined, 22 7-8c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, dull, and holders anxious to sell. Wheat, firm. Corn, firm; yellow, 70a72c; mixed Western, 70a71c; latter old. Oats, dull. Rye, dull; 90c.

PROVISIONS AND BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer; 92a93 1-2c.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438 A. F. and A. M. will be held at Lessing Hall, No. 12 Clinton st., between Lake and Randolph sts., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. All Members are requested to be present.

W. W. LOCK, Secretary.

Illinois St. Andrews Society.

Members of the Illinois St. Andrews Society are requested to attend the funeral of the late WILLIAM GLOCK, to-day, Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his residence, northeast corner of Green and Randolph sts. JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SPALDING & LAMONTE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from October 7, 1871. C. L. SPALDING alone authorized to settle all accounts due to or by the old firm, and to sign the firm name.

J. J. SPALDING,
C. L. SPALDING,
MATHEW LAMONTE,
S. H. LAMONTE.

J. J. SPALDING & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO SPALDING & LAMONTE)

Printers, Stationers, and Blank Book Manufacturers,

103 & 105 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,

AND

521 WABASH-AV.,

Are fully prepared to execute orders for every description of PRINTING and BLANK BOOK BINDING.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Printing House—103 & 105 South Canal-st. Stationery House—524 Wabash-av.

C. L. SPALDING.
J. J. SPALDING.

DIRECTORY.

DIRECTORY.

Tribune, Times, and Journal Directory Column.

The present directory column running in the above papers will expire about Nov. 15, and will be renewed at that time for six months every other day. Those who desire their names in the above papers should apply at once to

H. H. CHANDLER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY,

43 South Canal-st., or at the Branch Office, 446 State-st.,

He having exclusive control over all cards in those columns. Also, advertisements received for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the United States.

HARDWARE.

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY,

Wholesale Hardware,

10 and 12 West Randolph-st.,

are now in good shape for business. Have a large stock of MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, and SHELF HARDWARE, of all descriptions. Orders solicited and filled with our usual promptness.

CLOTHING.

Cahn, Wampold & Co.,

516 WABASH-AV.

We are temporarily located at the above place, where we are receiving daily large shipments of all kinds of

Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings.

We have engaged our usual force of Cutters and Tailors, and are now manufacturing a large and well-selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our new brick store on Michigan-av., near Adams-st., will be completed in about two weeks, when we shall occupy the same with as good a stock as we kept before the fire, and shall be fully prepared to fill all orders promptly. CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

Hopson & Co.

have their full assortment.

NO. 300 MICHIGAN-AV.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR!

LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES!

AT WILSON BROS.,

321 Wabash-av., 66 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,

Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,

have resumed their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.

A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency

OF

Arthur C. Ducat,

30 and 32 Canal-st., West Side, 419 Wabash-av., South Side.

Adjusting Office, 494 Wabash-av.

Insure your Dwellings in the following old, well-known and reliable Companies tried by fire and found true:

HOME

Insurance Company, of New York, Organized 1853.

HOWARD

Insurance Company, of New York, Organized 1825.

CITIZENS'

Insurance Company, of New York, Organized 1836.

The above companies pay every cent of their Chicago Losses promptly, and with unimpaired capital will continue to indemnify the people.

Losses paid by this Agency up to 3 o'clock, 13th inst., amounted to one and a half million of dollars.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Agent.

SAINT PAUL

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company.

Cash Capital and Surplus, Nov. 1, 1871, after paying Chicago losses, $722,583.

Losses adjusted and due, NONE.

Losses unadjusted outside of Chicago, $5,840.

Chicago losses adjusted and paid, and Policies issued by WM. E. ROLLO, 204 West Randolph-st.

J. C. BURBANK, President.

Security Insurance Co.

ADJUSTMENT OFFICE,

608 WABASH-AV.

Parties having claims against this Company will please present the same for adjustment to Messrs. GILBERT & FERGUSON, at No. 608 Wabash-av., who will also receive, for cancellation, Policies of this Company under which no loss has been sustained.

T. E. STILLMAN, for Receiver.

Buffalo City Insurance Comp'y.

Parties who have not yet sent in their proofs of loss are requested to do so as early as practicable. Special forms will be supplied at the office of E. K. BRUCE, 78 West Randolph-st. J. D. W. CHURCHILL,

Chicago, Nov. 14, 1871. for Receivers.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING!

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,

Dealer in Men's and Boys'

FINE CLOTHING.

We would call special attention to our stock of Boys' Winter Goods, which is the largest and most complete west of New York. We manufacture our own Goods, and will guarantee satisfaction.

Prices as low as the lowest. Gents' Clothing made to order on short notice.

BELDING & CO.'S Successors 45 and 47 West Madison-st., and 376 State.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE PRICES

REAL ESTATE VERY CHEAP.

300 Lots at Half Price.

We offer for sale Three Hundred Lots of all sizes, from 25x125 feet to one acre each, all around the city, from southwest to northeast, near the old city limits.

The prices of these lots before the fire were from $250 to $2,000 each. They are now offered at from $125 to $1,000 each; one-half cash, balance in 6 months at 8 per cent.

The Titles are Perfect.

A bond for a deed will be given, and a full warrantee deed will be delivered on receiving the last payment. The lots will probably sell next spring for double our present prices. They are certainly offered at a great bargain, as the money is needed for rebuilding. Inquire of

BLANCHARD BROTHERS,

393 Wabash-av., in Basement.

BUSINESS PROPERTY

For Sale or Exchange.

200 to 350 feet on North Branch of river, near North-av., by about 600 feet deep, suitable for a brewery or manufacturing business. Will sell on favorable terms, or exchange for property in burnt district. Also, lot on Dearborn-st., near Lake-st., for sale.

WM. HANSBROUGH, 571 Wabash-av.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

STRYKER & CO.,

HATS, FURS.

The Largest and Best Stock IN THE CITY.

231 W. Madison-st., THOMPSON'S BLOCK.

TO POLICY HOLDERS OF

New England M. M. Ins. Co., OF BOSTON.

Persons having claims for loss against the above named Company are requested to present their proofs to the undersigned. GEO. C. CLARKE, 10 Eldridge-court.

THE MOST STYLISH

Silk Hat of the Season!

Also a large assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs, Robes, Gloves, Umbrellas, etc., in the latest styles.

McBAIN & CO.,

600 STATE-ST.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS

For sale and to rent; repairing and stored at 339 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

FIRE INSURANCE.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cash Assets, Oct. 1, 1871, - - -	$1,858,000
Cash Assets after all Chicago Losses are paid, - - - - - - - - -	1,500,000

INCORPORATED, 1853.

Losses paid in past 18 years - -	$7,000,000
Losses Paid in Chicago before the Great Fire, - - - -	$300,000

The Phenix will pay all its Chicago losses out of its net surplus. The Phenix paid the first loss that was paid.

Agency in Chicago Established 1854.

Losses paid up to Nov. 14, by the Big Fire:

Hall, Kimbark & Co.	$5,000.00	Jameson & Morse	[illegible]
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer	5,000.00	Bradner, Smith & Co.	[illegible]
John V. Farwell & Co.	10,000.00	Mrs. E. A. Hartwell	[illegible]
Mayhew, Daly & Co.	2,500.00	C. M. Fitch, M. D.	[illegible]
Miss M. J. Sanderson	2,500.00	R. F. Chase & Bird	[illegible]
Field, Leiter & Co.	10,000.00	Barrett, Arnold & Kimball	[illegible]
Mrs. H. Leon	400.00	Mrs. A. Gleason	[illegible]
J. P. Tolde	1,500.00	Trustees St. James Church	[illegible]
R. F. Rose	500.00	Wight, Dunbar & Co.	[illegible]
Geo. M. Flinn	850.00	D. C. Lucas	[illegible]
John K. Winchell	1,000.00	Mrs. C. E. Schury	[illegible]
J. B. Wiggins	900.00	H. W. Rogers, Jr. & Bro.	[illegible]
McCormick, Clark & Co.	2,924.00	J. B. Norton	[illegible]
Mrs. E. Cabana	1,739.11	A. Dalzak	[illegible]
C. G. Smith	400.00	Henry Knoken	[illegible]
Pancrats Bros.	800.00	Mrs. M. Toussaint	[illegible]
Empire Transportation Co.	750.00	Ben Handforth	[illegible]
L. A. Cook & Co.	5,000.00	Max Jamboles	[illegible]
F. Greer	75.00	G. B. Ruggles & Co.	[illegible]
Lee & Fellbroon	400.00	Ole Peterson	[illegible]
N. E. Ellerson	200.00	R. Hosford	[illegible]
Jacob Lerhsen	750.00	Geo. A. Macomb	[illegible]
Sam. E. Pearse	200.00	C. Paulsen	[illegible]
A. P. Gibson & Co.	200.00	V. Vingard	[illegible]
Hart, Aiken & Co.	4,000.00	L. Desbrow	[illegible]
Ross, Hill & Johnson	1,000.00	Mrs. Ellen Doyle	[illegible]
Farnum, Flagg & Co.	10,000.00	J. A. Rolf	[illegible]
J. V. Tilden & Co.	1,600.00	Hans Johnson	[illegible]
D. Y. Bliss & Co.	1,500.00	L. Nitshkowsky	[illegible]
Vanschaack, Stevenson & Reed	2,500.00	Soper, Brainerd & Co.	[illegible]
Weber Bros.	2,750.00	H. Haddock	[illegible]
Brown Bros.	3,448.00	Rumsey Bros. & Co.	[illegible]
Swartout, Kent & Co.	3,000.00	Wallace & Henderson	[illegible]
A. Vaughan	2,220.00	J. S. Pierpont & Co.	[illegible]
Mrs. Lydia A. Hough	2,000.00	S. G. Hooker, Jr. & Co.	[illegible]
E. Noyes	1,200.00	M. D. Wells & Co.	[illegible]
J. E. Tillotson	300.00	Chicago Building Society	[illegible]
S. G. Lathe, Jr. and Hartford Fire Ins. Co.	5,000.00	Rumsey Bros. & Co.	[illegible]
Bennett Medical College	1,537.50	Dewey, Jones & Saunders	[illegible]
Hadley Bros.	5,000.00	Stewart, Aldrich & Co.	[illegible]

Total Am't paid to Date, $181,496.58

Many of the above claims were paid in currency before the Banks were opened, thus proving that the Company was ready for such an emergency.

Good risks written at fair rates.

R. S. CRITCHELL,

Special Agent Northwestern States,

30 and 32 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Caledonian Club, held at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on the 7th inst., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, The family of our worthy chief, Robert Clark, has been recently plunged into the deepest anguish by the loss of his dear father whose mortal part is supposed to have been destroyed or the better portion of our beautiful city to ashes, on the 9th day of October, 1871; be it therefore

Resolved, That the officers and clansmen of the Chicago Caledonian Club desire to participate with the bereaved family in the grief occasioned by so dire a calamity; also,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the sorrowing family, by our Third Chieftain, and published in THE TRIBUNE and *Times* newspapers, Chicago. By order D. J. MACKELLAR, Sec'y.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Will clansman A. B. Aitken please communicate with the Secretary, at 100 South Sangamon-st.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Members will please meet at No. 3 North Green-st., corner of Randolph-st., at 1 o'clock to-day, to attend the funeral of the late clansman, William George.

WHO HAS THE BEST LOCATION

On Wabash-av. for a Steam Printing Office? No objection to a barn, if brick. Address PHOENIX STEAM PRINTING CO., Tribune office.

Weather Strips.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO. (formerly 161 Lake-st.) are now at 300 Michigan-av., with a full stock of these useful articles.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry

At wholesale. W. B. LANGLEY, 22 West Lake-st.

WHAT JOB PRINTER

Wants the Most Money? JOHN SMITH, Tribune Office.

FREIGHT.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

General Freight Agent's Office, November 15, 1871.

We are now prepared to receive and forward freight to all local stations on Michigan Central Road and branches, also to all points East.

THOS. HOOPS, General Freight Agent.

STOVES.

STEWART COOK STOVES,
FEARLESS COOK STOVES,
RICHMOND RANGES,

and a large line of Heating Stoves and Housekeeping Goods.

JAS. P. DALTON, cor. Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,

11 EIGHTEENTH-ST.

HENRY H. BABCOCK, Principal.

This institution offers to pupils of both sexes thorough instruction in all the Primary, Common, and Higher English studies, Latin, Greek, French, and German. School year divided into four terms, of ten weeks each. Next term begins Monday, Nov. 20.

UNDERWEAR.

WILSON BROS.

Have a full line of heavy Scotch Wool Underwear, in White and Scarlet, of their own importation. 321 Wabash-av., 66 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED—Five good Job Printers and four Book Printers, at RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S, 108 West Randolph-st.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books from Trade Sale.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., BOOKSELLERS,

469 Wabash-av.,

Are now receiving a large lot of STANDARD MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, being a part of their large purchase at the TRADE SALE in September, only a portion of which had arrived before the fire. Among them are

Standard Historical Works,
Illustrated English Books,
Juvenile Books,
Popular Novels,
Poetical Works of Popular Authors,
Popular Biography,
Colored Toy Books,
Bibles and Prayer-Books, &c., &c.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

BLANK BOOKS!

The largest and most complete assortment of BLANK BOOKS in the city and sold at OLD PRICES.

Stationery of Every Description.

PRINTING OFFICE AND BINDERY.

Both the above Departments of my business are now IN FULL OPERATION at my new building on Dearborn Park.

J. W. MIDDLETON,

6 and 7 Randolph-st.,

Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WHOLESALE

Boots & Shoes.

C. H. FARGO & CO.,

575 State-st., near Twelfth-st.,

having removed from 613 Wabash-av. to new brick block, 575 STATE-ST., are offering a new and complete stock of BOOTS, SHOES, BOOT PACS, and RUBBERS. Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at the very lowest prices. Have also recommenced manufacturing in the same and adjoining the custom Boots and Shoes so popular with our customers for many years past. Orders will now be filled promptly. C. H. FARGO & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Copartnership Notice.

We have admitted T. B. and E. B. Hanna to an interest in our firm, to date from first day of November. The firm name will hereafter be Cory, Barrett & Hanna. CORY, BARRETT & CO.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,

Brokers and dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass; Carbon Oil, Naphtha, 74° and 88° Gasoline for lamps and gas machines.

158 Michigan-av., lake front, corner of Adams-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of HOTCHKISS, EDDY & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. A. N. EDDY is alone authorized to settle all claims against the said firm.

WM. J. HOTCHKISS,
AUGUSTUS N. EDDY.

Nov. 4, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hazlitt, Reed & Rich, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of October, 1871. The business of the late firm will be settled by HAZLITT & REED, who will continue the Job Printing business at No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Goodrich, Kirby & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm are requested to settle with the undersigned, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. EDSON H. GOODRICH, late Goodrich, Kirby & Co., 81 Wabash-av.

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL $12.00
Tri-weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Postmasters are allowed 10 per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1871.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

The committee of the present Board of Aldermen have been engaged several days maturing an ordinance fixing limits within which there shall be no wooden buildings erected. The committee has devoted its time to trying to find a suitable line *within* the city limits, and here is their grand mistake. No reason can be given for prohibiting the erection of a wooden building on South Water street that does not apply equally to the erection of such a building on any other street. The North Side was protected, on the night of October 8, by the solid masonry of the South Division and the width of the river, but that did not prevent the spread of the fire, originating two miles distant, in a shed on DeKoven street. Building brick buildings is no protection against the spread of fire, so long as there are miles of adjoining territory covered with tinder-boxes. To compel persons to erect brick buildings within an enclosure of wooden ones is little less than criminal, and militates against the erection of any permanent buildings. It is simply devising a trap to catch valuable property, so that it can be readily burned up. We repeat that no reason can be given for prohibiting frame buildings on the four sides facing the public square, that does not demand the prohibition of the same class of buildings in all other parts of the city. What is the reason for prohibiting them at all? Why not permit Lake, Randolph, Washington, and Madison streets to be rebuilt with frame buildings? Are they any more dangerous there than on Twenty-second street, or Reuben street, or North avenue? They will be no more inflammable in the one place than in the other, and will be equally so in both places. Every frame building erected in Chicago is a positive injury to the city. It prevents the erection of permanent buildings in its neighborhood, and postpones the permanent improvement of the city. It is built to be burnt. That is the fate of every frame building erected in this city. The burning may be postponed, but the result is certain. We average, perhaps, several hundred fires each year, but this year the destruction has been by the thousands, carrying with them thousands of permanent structures caught within the trap marked out by the city ordinances.

The experience of other cities is worth something. The frequent fires in Pittsburgh warned the city of the danger to which frame buildings subjected the property and lives of the people. The same arguments that are now used here were used there, and it was years before the prohibition could be adopted. It came too late. The buildings already erected were numerous. One of these took fire, and in twelve hours the city was but a smoking ruin. Then the ordinance was enforced. San Francisco was supplied with lumber in large quantities from the pineries of Oregon. The question was then asked, as it is now asked here, and has been asked everywhere else, why should we, who have lumber in abundance, build of brick, and where is the brick to come from? The friends of the "poor man's humble cottage" were as strong as they have hitherto been in Chicago, and frame buildings were not prohibited until San Francisco had been burned out *three times*. Then there was a demand for brick; brickmaking became a local industry, and bricks, as a building material, became cheaper than wood. Frame houses are no longer built in San Francisco. There is not a city in the United States having 100,000 inhabitants which permits wooden buildings to be erected within its limits. Why should Chicago be an exception? Is it any more difficult to make brick in Chicago than in St. Louis, or Baltimore? We have, in the vicinity of this city, all the material needed, and we can produce as much brick, and at as low a price as they can be produced at any other place. When our fire occurred, there were many millions of bricks for sale along the line of the canal at $8 per thousand, and during next summer, and for years to come, we can receive from that route alone nearly all the bricks we can use. A hundred brickyards can be started here and be in full operation as soon as the frost is out of the ground. There need be no fear of a want of bricks, or of an extortionate price for them. There is too much clay within a radius of 100 miles of this city to leave any doubt as to a supply equal to any demand.

OUR MERCHANTS AND THEIR INSURANCE.

We have heretofore spoken of the advantage to be gained by the merchants of Chicago, in the work of starting afresh, by systematic and well-directed co-operation. This is necessary in fixing localities, in keeping up communication with the country trade, and even in stocking up for the winter's business; but it is in no respect so imperatively needed as in the securing of indemnity for the losses by the fire. A large portion of the mercantile insurance of Chicago was placed in the twenty New York companies which have suspended operations since the fire, and a list of which, with the amount of their assets, we published yesterday. These assets amount to about thirteen and a half millions ($13,439,217), and the losses which these companies will be called upon to settle are not much short of twenty-five millions. These are held, as we have said, mostly by merchants, and divided up into policies of $5,000 each or less. On these policies it is impossible at present to recover anything; indeed, since all of the companies have discontinued business, and appointed their own Receivers, who are, by the New York statutes, allowed three years in which to wind up the affairs entrusted to them, it is morally certain that our merchants will get nothing at all in time to help them build up in trade again, except they do it by settling at a most cold-blooded shave—say one-half of what they are entitled to.

This is not the way in which Chicago merchants are settling with their creditors, the importers of New York—those who are insolvent turning over everything they have, like men, thereby cementing the good will which prevails between the merchants of the two cities, and assuring the most generous terms of accommodation and credit for the future. Indeed, it is not the way in which the stockholders or the Directors of the broken insurance companies would wish to arrange their affairs, if they could meet their creditors face to face. The chief obstacle in the way of an advantageous settlement (next to the want of co-operation here) is the fact that all the visible representatives of the insurance companies, whom a policy-holder would encounter if he should appeal to the company for justice are the salaried officials of the concern—Secretaries, Receivers, and others of that ilk, whose bread and butter and fast horses depend upon the prolonging of their company's affairs to the most remote period possible. Many of these functionaries are drawing salaries of from $15,000 to $20,000 a year, some ranging even higher than that figure. Of course these fellows cannot afford to see any more of the company's money wasted in paying indemnities, and thereby withdrawn from the salary fund, than they can help.

Accordingly, when a Chicago merchant drops in at the office of one of these splendidly-housed companies, he is utterly unable to obtain any assurance that he will get anything at all in return for his premiums of past years. He enters a gorgeous office, filled with gorgeous young men who have dropped in for a moment to take a look at their ledgers. They are the clerks. He exhibits, perhaps, his policy and proofs of loss to one of these, more gorgeous than the rest. He inquires for the President or Secretary, and is told that "the Receiver is in his office." A gorgeous apartment to the rear is pointed out, and there our merchant finds buried in a gorgeous easy-chair and puffing a gorgeous Havana, a gorgeous gentleman who looks as if he might be the responsible, or sleeping, partner in the house of Rothschild. In short, the establishment throws completely into the shade that of the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Assurance Company, which, with its magnificent manager, Mr. Tigg Montague, *alias* Montague Tigg, has been made famous by Dickens. The merchant ventures to inquire if the company has so far straightened out its affairs that it can say what it will probably be able to do for its policy-holders. He is informed that the thing is entirely out of the question; affairs terribly mixed. He mentions that he is very sorry; that times are hard out in Chicago and that whatever can be raised in the way of indemnity would come particularly handy just now. "O! hum! you are one of the—the Chicago sufferers, are you?" is the languid reply, with a slight emphasis, which sounds something like a sneer, upon the "sufferers." Answering this in the affirmative, the merchant is assured that Chicago is a very hard town for insurance; that "We had intended to get out of there before now, but somehow didn't, and now you see where we are." The merchant becomes a little piqued at this, and replies (looking around at the gorgeous surroundings) that he *does* see "where they are;" that it appears to be a pretty comfortable place for a bankrupt company; that the Chicago "sufferers" are doing business in shanties for lack of the money which New York underwriters owe them, and that a smaller room, farther toward the roof, would, in his opinion, be a more appropriate place for a ruined insurance company. The gorgeous Receiver simply smiles at this, and remarks that the insurance business is peculiar in that respect. The merchant readily assents to this remark, and inquires again if the Receiver can form any idea of how much, or when, the company will pay. He is told, with a *hm!* or two, that "These things are very slow; that they have long tails to them sometimes." He remarks, with much warmth, that it is evidently for the interest of some people to make those tails as long as possible; whereupon the gorgeous Receiver becomes less languid—but the merchant has already slammed the door and left the New York "sufferer" to cool himself off with another Partaga.

This specimen of an interview exhibits the *status* of the broken companies, and the experience of such merchants as attempt to realize independently upon their policies. Whoever should go to New York clothed with representative powers sufficient to warrant a canvass, by the Directors of those suspended companies, of all the circumstances of the situation, would meet with very different treatment. The Directors of those companies are said to be honorable men, who desire to do the fair thing by Chicago. Many of them are merchants, and are interested in having all the Chicago merchants, their customers, well equipped for business. They are deeply impressed (as are all business circles in New York) with the good faith and courage of the Chicago merchants. Many a sturdy heart has melted, and many a "calculating eye" overflowed with tears, in the counting-rooms of New York, as particular instances of manly pluck and delicate honor on the part of these Chicago "sufferers" have come to light. This feeling would result in a very strong pressure for a liberal course on the part of the insurance companies referred to, if the claims against them could be gathered together and presented by any agent authorized to settle and pass receipts. Fair and prompt payment cannot be expected as long as A is offering to settle for almost nothing, while B wants the face of his policy, and C cannot be found at all, by the drummer whom the companies send out to receive bids.

In view of these facts, we are glad to see that a call has been issued for a meeting of the merchants holding policies of the class named, at Standard Hall, this evening, for the purpose of settling upon some concerted action. Messrs. Farwell and Gray, the gentlemen who sign the call, are a committee appointed by a previous meeting of merchants; but they found themselves so bare of any tangible authority that they did not attempt to act. What is now proposed, as we understand it, is to form the policy-holders in the bankrupted companies into an association for the purpose of this settlement, and the appointment of a committee, one of whose number shall proceed to New York, armed with full power to act for the whole, and accompanied by a first-class lawyer and a skilful underwriter, to examine the books of the companies, consult with the Directors, make settlements, if practicable, and force any company into bankruptcy, if necessary, appointing their own Receiver, by virtue of their representing a majority of the creditors in interest. Many of the companies, like the Yonkers, can pay 80 or 90 per cent of their indebtedness; others will have to be let off with 40 per cent; but the understanding among them that the Chicago "sufferers" were present in force, by committee, attorneys, and experts, and prepared to push to the wall all delinquents, would bring the Tigg Montagues to a sense of their obligations much quicker and cause them to disgorge more freely than could be effected by any other course.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED ON THE FIRE.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, of the firm of Olmsted & Vaux, widely known by his official connection with the Central Park, New York, and as an adviser in the laying out of our own South Park, has written a communication to the New York *Nation*, under date of November 2, nearly four weeks after the fire, in which he gives his impressions concerning the results of the conflagration. In all matters pertaining to topography, architecture, and building material, Mr. Olmsted has long been an adept, and his views are entitled to serious attention. The letter is too long for quotation entire; but some of the conclusions at which he arrives are worthy of reproduction, and should be carefully considered at this time, when we are commencing the work of rebuilding the burned districts.

In regard to the effect of the fire upon various building materials, Mr. Olmsted says:

> Generally, the walls seem to have crumbled in from top to bottom, nothing remaining but a broad low heap of rubbish in the cellar—so low as to be overlooked from the pavement. Granite, all sandstones and all limestones, whenever fully exposed to the southwest, are generally flaked and scaled, and blocks, sometimes two and three feet thick, are cracked through and through. Marble and other limestones, where especially exposed, as in doors and window-dressings, especially if in thin slabs, have often fallen to powder. Walls of the bituminous limestone, of which there were but few, instead of melting away, as was reported, seem to have stood rather better than others; I cannot tell why. Iron railings and lamp-posts, detached from buildings, are often drooping, and, in other parts, seem sometimes to have been fused. Iron columns and floor-beams are often bent to a half-circle. The wooden (Nicolson), asphalt-and-tar-concrete pavements remain essentially unharmed, except where red-hot material or burning liquids have lain upon them. Street rails on wood are generally in good order; on McAdam, as far as I have seen, more often badly warped.

In another part of the letter Mr. Olmsted confirms the almost universal testimony as to the efficacy of brickwork in resisting heat. He says: "Plain brick walls, or walls of brick with solid stone quoins and window dressings, evidently resisted the fire much better than stone-faced walls with a thin backing of brick." A further proof of the strength of brick, and of the fact that it does not absorb heat nearly so rapidly as stone, might have been afforded Mr. Olmsted in the fact that the oldest brick walls in the city stood the fire the best. In reality, brick has now got its "opportunity," and the evidence of our architects shows that the future business centre of our city will be composed mainly of this material. A prominent architect of this city informed us a few days since that three-fourths of the new buildings for which he has contracts will be built of brick, and they will be fully 50 per cent heavier and stronger than before, both in walls and timbers.

In regard to faults of construction, Mr. Olmsted reiterates the very defects which have been pointed out repeatedly, in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, viz., the gross and careless commercial advertising on the housetops; the thin walls, overloaded with coarse misornamentation; the huge overhanging cornices of wood or sheet metal, fastened directly to the roof timbers, with wooden parapets above them; and the flat roofs covered with tarred felt and pebbles; and, Mr. Olmsted might well have added, the monstrous Mansard piles of wood, heaped up from one to three stories high, on our brick and stone buildings.

Mr. Olmsted very succinctly states the origin of the fire and its progress. He says: "The fire started in a wooden building, and moved rapidly from one to another, close at hand, until the extended surface of quickly-burning material heated a very large volume of the atmosphere, giving rise to local currents, which, driving brands upon the heated roofs and cornices of the tall buildings to leeward, set them on fire, and, through the rapid combustion of their contents, loosely piled tier upon tier, developed a degree of heat so intense that ordinary means of resistance to it proved of no avail." Add to his statement that the wind blew a gale of such terrific fierceness that a vessel under sail on the lake could not have lived for an instant, and that this gale propelled the fire with wonderful swiftness and unerring certainty from the point of beginning in the West Division to the Water Works, in almost a straight line, while the slants, and eddies, and back-sets operated on the flanks and rear, and Mr. Olmsted's statement becomes complete. In answer to the question whether the fire could have been stayed in ordinary limits, he is not certain, but he assumes with confidence that, with reasonably solid brick walls, reasonably good construction and honest architecture, and with a thoroughly well-drilled and disciplined soldierly force of firemen and police, the heat thrown forward would have been less intense; the advance of the fire less rapid; the destruction of buildings less complete, and the salvage greater. As none of the latter results were secured, it is evident that, in the future, we need the conditions which would have secured them.

A considerable portion of the letter is devoted to the operations of the Relief Society, the disbursements of private charities, and the general conduct of the people during and after the fire. On this latter point, the writer says:

> Of course, a state of mind approaching insanity followed with many. After the lost had been found, as in most cases they soon were—children especially having been almost invariably taken up, tenderly cared for, and advertised by strangers—and after food and rest had been had, there was a reaction from desperation. For a time men were unreasonably cheerful and hopeful; now this stage appears to have passed. In its place there is sternness; but so narrow is the division between this and another mood, that in the midst of a sentence a change of quality in the voice occurs, and you see that eyes have moistened. I had partly expected to find a feverish, reckless spirit, and among the less disciplined classes an unusual current setting toward turbulence, lawlessness, and artificial jollity, such as held in San Francisco for a long time after the great fire there—such as often seizes seamen after a wreck. On the contrary, Chicago is the soberest and the most clear-headed city I ever saw. I have observed but two men the worse for liquor; I have not once been asked for an alms, nor have I heard a hand-organ. The clearing of the wreck goes ahead in a driving but steady, well-ordered way. I have seen two hundred brick walls rising, ten thousand temporary houses of boards, and fifty thousand piles of materials lifting from the ruins; but, on Sunday, although there were other reports, in a walk of several miles among the ashes, I saw no handwork going on, except that in two half-made cabins German women were holding boards while their husbands nailed them to the framing. It is obvious that the New England man is taking the helm.

In nearly every respect, Mr. Olmsted's statement is one of the clearest, most comprehensive, and, at the same time, practical, which has yet been written concerning the fire, and contains many hints which our builders and business men would do well to heed.

A protectionist writes a letter to the *Nation*, to say that, immediately after the Chicago fire, he made a hasty computation of the amount he would probably gain in extra profits, by reason of the tariff, in furnishing iron and lumber to build the desolated city, and immediately gave one-half of this anticipated profit to the Chicago Relief fund. Upon this remarkable exhibit he constructs an argument in support of a protective tariff, showing how it enables him to be charitable to the unfortunate, and how much the unfortunate people must be gratified to find one-half of the tax extorted from their misfortunes returned to them in the way of alms.

The *Nation* disdains to make any answer to this ingenuous confession; and we think that perhaps each reader will be able to comment upon it for himself. But lest there may be some who require an illustration in order to comprehend it, we would remark that it resembles, in its charitable features, the case of a man who carries off your spoons in the night and sends back half of them in the morning and claims credit for so doing. If he should argue that the practice of carrying off spoons enables him to supply those articles to the destitute, and that the practice should therefore be encouraged, the parallel would be more complete.

Von Beust's successor, as Prime Minister of Austria, is Count Julius Andrassy, a member of a very old and distinguished Hungarian family. He was a leader in the revolution of 1848, and of the movement for Hungarian independence; and his appointment to the highest office within the Emperor's gift is doubtless intended both as a sop to the Magyars and a compliment to the unquestioned abilities of the Count himself. It remains to be seen whether these abilities are equal to the serious task which the Count has now before him of reconciling the incongruous elements comprised within Francis Joseph's dominions, and also of fortifying Austria's position among the nations as it ought to be done, and as Von Beust failed to do it. Count Andrassy has heavier duties than those of any other Premier in Europe, his title being Chancellor of the Empire and Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial Household and Central Ministry, official titles which he will have to add to his somewhat ponderous family titles of Count Andrassy, Count of Esick-Scentkiraly, and Count of Krasznohorka.

The St. Louis *Democrat* comes to us with a tremendous article with the following headings in stunning capitals: "The one great need of the hour." "A St. Louis air-line railway to the East." "A narrow-gauge double-track road proposed, equipped with 10,000 freight cars!" "Low freights and quick transit." "All our interests demand it." "Our smelting interests want cheaper coal." "Emigrants need a cheaper line to the West." "How the road may be built." "$16,000,000 to be raised in the counties through which it will run." A map of the road is given, showing the route from St. Louis to Cincinnati, Wheeling, Johnstown, Pa., with a branch to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, with branches running to Boston and Portland. The road is to be built by subscriptions of the various counties from St. Louis to Portland through which the road will run.

We sympathize with St. Louis in her many needs. What has become of the great river—"the commercial highway provided by nature"? Where are the ocean propellers that were to bring emigrants from Liverpool to St. Louis?

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, as we learn from personal examination, are paying all lawful claims against them in this city, without deduction, discount, or delay. Their losses by the fire were upward of $3,000,000. One of the printed clauses in their policies of insurance provides that losses shall be paid *immediately* (and not sixty days) after the same are proved. The clause reads as follows:

> IX. That, in any case of loss or damage for which the said company shall be liable, the same, on being duly proved, and the accounts adjusted, shall either be paid *immediately*, or the said company shall have the option, where the insurance may be on goods, to supply the insured with a like quantity of goods of the same sort and kind and of equal value and goodness with those destroyed by fire, or where the insurance may be on houses and buildings, the said company shall have the option, with all convenient speed, to rebuild and repair and reinstate the same, and put them into as good and substantial a condition as they were at the time when such fire happened.

Each stockholder, both English and American, in the Liverpool & London & Globe is personally liable for all losses sustained to the amount of his entire fortune, if necessary.

The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, is paying all its Chicago losses in full. A contrary impression has been created by a verbal error in our report of the proceedings taken in the Circuit Court of Cook County to wind up the affairs of the *Commercial* Insurance Company of Chicago—the word "Commercial" having been printed "Continental." We published a correction of this error immediately after it occurred, but it appears that the agents of rival companies are knowingly using the erroneously-printed remarks of Judge Williams concerning the *Commercial* Insurance Company, to deprive the Continental of its legitimate business. The Continental is one of the best companies in the world, is perfectly solvent, and is paying all just claims in full.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. E. A. Peck, of Watseka, has invented a new mower, which has been tested and proved successful.

—A young Englishman, named Charles Pace, committed suicide, the other day, in Richmond, McHenry County.

—Stephen Ransom, an old resident of Woodstock, died recently.

—The Lewistown *Union* of a recent date says: "Elder Neff has been holding a protracted meeting at a Baptist church about five miles north of this place. Some roughs attempted a disturbance, when the Elder's son put one of them out of the church. The next evening the fellow, whose name was Lamb, waited until the close of services, when he set upon young Neff, cutting him severely with a knife. The knife was taken away from Lamb. He then knocked Neff down and commenced pounding him, when Neff gouged out both Lamb's eyes. Both parties were seriously injured, but will recover."

—The editor of the Canton *Register* has seen a portion of the dorsal fin of a shark, found by Mr. D. Williams in his coal-bank. The *Register* says this is the first remains of this character found in No. 4 coal.

—Thomas Freily, of Bernanotte, Fulton County, while taking away wheat from a threshing machine, on the 28th ult., fell to the ground and died almost instantly.

—An artesian well company has been formed in Joliet.

—Oil has been struck in the town of Rock, about five miles from Rock Island.

—The hog cholera is ravaging Wabash County.

—The Methodist congregation in Bushnell was much excited a few nights ago by the antics of a crazy man, who interrupted the regular exhortations of the minister by assuring the audience that "the stars are angels, and we will all exist in the future."

—A man by the name of Joseph Holmes, of Woodland Township, Fulton County, was found suspended by a rope, in an out-building on the premises of Anthony Thompson, a few days ago. No cause is known of his committing suicide.

—On Wednesday afternoon last, the team of Daniel Ellis, of Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, ran away, and, the wagon coming in contact with a stump, William Ellis, 17 years of age, was thrown violently to the ground, fracturing and depressing his skull. His life is despaired of.

—Mr. John Duncan, of Rushville, died suddenly on the 6th inst. He laid down on a lounge to take a nap, and never woke again. It is supposed some internal congestion caused his death.

IOWA.

The number of Germans in Iowa is 66,162, about 10,000 of whom are voters.

—Every member of a Sioux City family has accidentally fallen down cellar during the last summer, and, last Sunday morning, a young lady who was visiting them made an accidental and precipitate tumble in the same place.

—Hon. Thomas Mitchell, of Mitchelville, has endowed a new seminary, to go into operation at that place next year, with $20,000 worth of land.

—Persons at Red Oak are buying corn at 15 cents per bushel to use as fuel, being cheaper than coal.

—Eldon, situated on the Des Moines River, at the junction of the Chicago & Southwestern and Des Moines Valley Railroads, has in a little over one year grown from nothing to a village containing five dry goods and grocery stores, two hotels, a church, and a railroad round-house.

—The Council Bluffs Manufacturing Association has gone to work in earnest. Nearly $13,500 has been subscribed for a paper mill, and a carriage factory there is a fixed fact.

—Deer will be plenty in Iowa this winter. They have damaged the unhusked corn-fields near Sioux City very materially, and abound in droves of half a dozen head.

—Creston, two years old, has a population of 1,000, a new school house, and is about to erect a Methodist Church.

—The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Council Bluffs has realized $3,200 from the sale of pews.

—Rudolphus Bennett, the first Mayor of Davenport, died in that city on the 10th inst., aged 71 years.

MICHIGAN.

D. L. Latourette, the Fenton banker, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

—Mr. Giles Wickwire, one of the oldest and most highly-esteemed citizens of Jackson County, died on the 5th instant, 89 years of age. Mr. Wickwire was born in Connecticut, and was a soldier of the war of 1812.

—A little son of William Townsend, living at Owasso, was fatally scalded by falling backward into a kettle of boiling lye, on the 4th instant.

—Jackson, Lenawee, and Wayne Counties are infested with gangs of horse-thieves, who are nightly carrying off horses and crossing them into Canada. The officials at Detroit have ordered that no horses shall be crossed at that point hereafter, unless it is evident that the parties in charge are the owners.

—The people of White Pigeon have experienced a tragic sensation. It seems that Mrs. Harry Rice had inherited quite a handsome fortune from a relation in Texas, and it was generally understood that she had a considerable amount of money on hand. On the morning of the 5th she awakened by finding a handkerchief over her face, saturated with chloroform. She immediately arose, and, while lighting a lamp, was shot by a person standing very near her. The ball entered the right leg, close to the body, and passed nearly through. She called for help, whereupon two men ran before her, making good their escape. It appears that the burglars had thoroughly searched the house, but found only $6.

—East Saginaw claims to rank as third city in population in the State.

—Berrien County is full of bogus Chicago sufferers.

—The water in Lake Huron is lower than at any time before within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says: "Kalamazoo is agitated over the near approach of a panorama of the Chicago fire. Many of the inhabitants are fleeing to neighboring towns."

KANSAS.

On the 6th inst., Mr. Charles Burgess, a blacksmith, in Fort Scott, was accidentally shot by a gun in the hands of one of his companions. A full charge of shot entered his breast, making a frightful wound.

—The Humboldt *Statesman* says that a man named Gale, living four miles to the northwest of that city, came to an untimely death by exposure to the elements on the 6th inst. His remains were found within two miles of his home.

—The Augusta *Republican* learns that a large prairie fire swept over the county in the vicinity of Eight Mile Creek, a short time since, which did a great amount of damage to the settlers. A young man by the name of George Herrit, seeing the fire coming, started from Mr. Jones', on Eight Mile, to his claim toward Pole Cat, and was overtaken by the fire, and all his clothes burned off him except a small portion of his shirt and boots, but was able to make his way back to Mr. Jones', where he died on the morning of the 15th. He had, when burned, a watch and about $200 in money. No money or watch could be found where he was burned, but the tracks of a man and horse were discovered about the place.

THE TERRITORIES.

—Golden City, Wyoming, is to have a school house to cost $20,000.

—A furious snow-storm has visited Cheyenne, Central Pueblo, and Colorado City, averaging two feet in depth.

—A lady is editing the Laramie *Sentinel*, and making an excellent paper of it.

—Boise County, Idaho, has a debt of $41,981. A Democratic Treasurer ran off with most of the money.

—Montana publishers have run out of paper, and some of the journals are suspended while awaiting the arrival of a fresh supply.

POLITICAL.

Several of the State Democratic papers are proposing Judge Hiram Warner, of the Supreme Bench, for Governor of Georgia.

—Allen Williams, a colored man, of Lawrence, Kansas, has been appointed a route mail agent by the President.

—Benjamin Dornblaser, Republican, is elected to the House of Representatives from the Thirty-fifth District of Illinois, in place of Thomas Finlay, Democrat, deceased.

—A ghastly rumor says that Garrett Davis has been engaged to write brief paragraphs for the Atlanta *Sun*.

—There are two ways of looking at the same thing, and what provokes profanity in one man is conducive to pious thankfulness in another. Here, for instance, is a despatch from Troy to the New York *World*, the morning after election, saying, "Everything gone to hell—Senator and three Assemblymen;" whilst the same news in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* is headed, "Jubilate! Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"

—M. C. Kerr refuses to permit his friends to use his name in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "For the first time in the history of Massachusetts a German has been elected a member of our House of Representatives. We have had Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, but Mr. Bartholmez, from Wards 14 and 16, Boston, is the first German."

—One hundred and eighty-four votes were cast at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., last Tuesday, while the whole voting population only numbers one hundred.

—St. Louis expects both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to be held there, and proposes to erect a wigwam for their accommodation, and for the use of the National *Saengerfest*, to meet there in June, 1872.

—Governor Haight, of California, has ordered a special election in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, November 25, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the resignation of R. Pacheco, Lieutenant Governor-elect. The election is important, as upon its result may depend the choice of United States Senator.

—An amusing blunder happened at the late election in West Virginia, in the town of Martinsburg. Both parties supposed only two magistrates were to be chosen, and voted accordingly. It now turns out that four were required, so that the candidates on each ticket are elected.

—The Topeka (Kan.) *Record* invented these head-lines for a report of a political meeting: "The Left Chock Full; The American Eagle Gets Up on His Ear; The Poor Boy of Wabaunsee Blows His Shell."

—Mrs. E. M. Mansfield, the lady Principal of the Rockland Institute, at Nyack, N. Y., Mrs. M. P. Merrill, Miss Louisa B. Heurickson, and Miss Anna W. Curtis went to the polls on Tuesday, and claimed the right to vote under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The inspectors received their votes, and promised to return them with their regular report, but refused to put them in the ballot-boxes. The ladies were divided in their political preferences.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* relates the following election incident: "An almost toothless old darkey applied to the Board of Aldermen, Monday evening, for the right of suffrage. He 'filled the bill' in every respect but one; when asked if he could write, his countenance fell, and he was obliged to confess that he could not. So the Aldermen rejected him, but to' next morning he appeared before them, smiling and confident. He had spent the night to good purpose, and, taking a pen, wrote, stumblingly but legibly, his name—Timothy Dixon. It was enough, and we dare say no man cast a vote, yesterday, with a higher estimation of the privilege than Timothy Dixon."

PERSONAL.

Professor Taylor, a graduate of Harvard, has been appointed Professor of Oratory in Bowdoin College.

—Mr. Gladstone is a pedestrian of no mean powers. It is stated that when returning from his recent official residence at Bamoral Castle, he walked the distance from the castle to Clova, twenty-six miles, resting for the night at the village inn, and proceeding to Kirriemuir next day, still in pedestrian fashion.

—Great efforts are making to find No. 1 for the Chinese boy Emperor, and he can have as many as he pleases after No. 1. All the pretty girls in the empire have been despatched to Pekin, where the Empress Dowager will make the selection for him.

—Mrs. Fair has been whiling away the weary hours of her confinement by dramatizing Owen Meredith's poem "Lucille."

—The Emperor of Brazil visited the great Italian novelist, Manzoni, recently. After the aged Manzoni had expressed his gratitude for the honor done him, the Emperor replied, "It is I who feel honored in having been received by you. Ages to come will remember Alessandro Manzoni, whilst a few years will efface the memory of Don Pedro d' Alcantara."

—The late Buckingham Smith, of St. Augustine, Florida, bequeathed his entire property, worth $35,000, for the benefit of the colored people of that city. The money will be controlled by a trustee, who proposes to establish an asylum for the aged and orphans.

—Mr. James Fisk, Jr., it is said, has 17,400 notices of himself pasted in his scrapbook.

—Humboldt and Lamartine first met on the top of Vesuvius. It was on the eve of an eruption, but Lamartine descended the crater. For this hazardous exploit Humboldt considered him a fool. And because Humboldt remained at the surface Lamartine always pronounced him to be superficial.

—Some one told Jem Mace that he should make innumerable conquests among the fair sex because of his stalwart proportions; whereon the great boxer replied: "My eye, if I wanted to make the women spoon on me, I'd go and be a piano-player."

—A countryman, who visited Greenville, Tenn., had his attention attracted by the glittering sign of the Andes Insurance Company. He looked at it long and intently, and then broke out in a joyful exclamation: "Well, I knowed old Andy would be at somethin' afore long; I tell yer they can't keep him down; no, they can't," and walked on.

—A curious and improbable story is told of Gambetta, to the effect that during the war he held a council of war in company with six others—among them the Radicals Blanc and Spuller—at which it was decided to arrest and shoot the Prince de Joinville, at that time fighting as a volunteer against the Germans.

—Miss Parkinson, at one time a patient in a San Francisco hospital, has sued Dr. Scott for damages in publishing a history of her disease and its treatment in a medical magazine, and has lost her case.

—The Orleans Princes, instead of receiving New Year's gifts, are preparing to offer them. Innumerable orders on their part have been given to some of the most skilled workmen of the Quartier du Temple for gold pencils, pens, inkstands, &c., intended for presents to divers agents and adherents of the party.

—A correspondent of the *Nord* says that M. Louis Blanc is about to start a new paper in Paris, to be called *Le Jour*.

—A group of Legitimists have subscribed for a gold pen, value 50,000 francs, to be presented to the Count de Chambord on New Year's day.

—A Missouri doctor's slumbers were broken the other night by a pole-cat, which crept into bed with him.

—Parisian sports offer odds that Napoleon will be back there within a year.

—A picture of the value of one hundred guineas, by the French painter Yvon, has been forwarded as a contribution toward the Chicago relief fund by that artist, whose house and studio were all but destroyed during the second siege of Paris.

—Augustus Kellogg, a respected, but eccentric citizen of Skaneateles, N. Y., recently died, and requested, while at the point of dissolution, that his body might be buried between 4 and 5 o'clock next morning, without benefit of clergy. It was done as he desired, and only a box of rough boards enclosed his remains, also at his own request.

—Bishop Conroy, of Albany, has appointed three priests to investigate the Catholic Church troubles at Hudson, N. Y.

—The Empress-Queen of Germany has founded a fund, under her especial patronage, inviting further contributions for the assistance of widows and daughters left destitute by the death of their husbands and fathers in the war.

—The Indian who lassoed the locomotive, and was thereby transported to the happy hunting grounds, has lately had a rival in a brother red man, who, after a too free indulgence in "fire water," built his wigwam on the railroad, near St. Paul, Minn., but had most disastrous luck in trying to stop a freight train.

—Maria Baldwin, who was housekeeper for Baron Von Schlosser, the German Minister at Washington, was so badly burned by the late kerosene explosion at his quarters that she has since died.

—The New York *Evening Post* says: "H. W. Robbins has recently finished a fine cabinet picture illustrating an 'Autumn Sunset,' for the Chicago Artists' relief fund. James R. Brevoort has finished his fine marine view, 'Inside of Eastern Point, Gloucester Bay.' He has given the picture to the Chicago Artists' relief fund."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three hundred dollars in gold coin was used in gilding the ball on the dome of the California Capitol.

—The funded debt of the State of Vermont has been reduced the past year $498,000. It now amounts to $647,500.

—At Colt's armory, in Hartford, they are making a ticket punch for parties in Buffalo, designed as a detector to be used on horse and steam cars. Whenever a ticket is punched, a spring bell is rung, a number is registered on a hidden dial in a small, stout case like that of a watch, and the piece of card or number punched falls into a receptacle prepared for it, where it is kept until removed by the proper authorities.

—The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America has closed its meeting at Rochester. The next session will be held at Akron, Ohio, beginning on the first Thursday of November, 1872.

—Watertown, Mass., claims to have been the first place in New England to hold a Chicago aid meeting.

—The "Birds and Worms" is the name of a Rochester society. Their object is to encourage early rising.

—The buckwheat crop for 1871 is reported to be enormous.

—At a recent marriage among the nobility of England, two of the five bridesmaids were respectively 2 and 3 years of age.

—The Board of Underwriters, the press and the people of New Orleans protest against a paid fire department for that city, in place of the present volunteer system. The fire at Chicago is cited as showing the evils of a paid department.

—Thursday, the 16th inst., has been set apart as a day of Thanksgiving in Canada.

—The Newman (Ga.) *Herald* exposes the Grantville gold mines as frauds. The negroes have gone back to their cotton patches; bankrupts, hunting for nuggets, have departed disconsolate, and the great iron hammers are as still as the rocks in the ground they were erected to beat to powder.

—The *Hawaiian Gazette* of October 24 says: "Within a few days previous to the departure of the Nebraska from Sydney, purchases of wool for the New York and Boston markets, as well as for California, were made to the amount of £200,000, and the presence of the these purchasers has raised the price of wool a penny per pound."

—The Methodists of New Bedford, Mass., have contributed $322 in aid of their Chicago brethren.

—The latest agony among fashionable New York youth is to wear a small thermometer on the side of the hat.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Adjourned Session of the Board of Supervisors.

The State Importuned to Assume the Care of the County Poor.

Report of the Finance Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board of Supervisors re-assembled yesterday morning in the frame building addition to the High School, for the last time, Mr. George Waite in the chair.

SHORT-HAND WRITING.

Supervisor Worthington presented a resolution requesting the General Assembly to repeal the laws providing for the employment of official stenographers in the courts. The resolution was adopted.

THE SWAMP LANDS.

Supervisor Holland offered the following resolution, and asked its confirmation, which was agreed to:

> WHEREAS, this board did, at the September session, adopt a resolution donating the following described swamp lands belonging to Cook County, and located in the town of Worth, to wit: The southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 19, Town 37, Range 13, containing 160 acres; also, the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 25, Town 37, Range 13, containing 40 acres; and southeast quarter of Section 7, Town 37, Range 13, containing 160 acres, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a public highway between the towns of Worth and Palos, commencing on the north end of the Calumet feeder, and running through the Sag swamp in the town of Palos; and, WHEREAS, The resolution previously passed in this respect has been destroyed by the fire; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That this board does now affirm all such previous action of the board, and, as hereinafter set forth, and said lands are donated for the purpose or purposes mentioned, and the sale is ordered as stated, and money obtained thereby shall be paid only by the Treasurer to the Supervisors of the towns of Worth and Palos.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

Supervisor Holland moved to reconsider a resolution passed on Monday by which the adjournment of the board would be *sine die*.

After a long and wearisome discussion, the resolution was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PURCHASE OF ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Supervisor Holland offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a committee of three members of the board, to ascertain the price that the abstracts of Shorthall & Hoard, and Chase Brothers, and all other abstracts, can be purchased by Cook County, and report to this board at its next adjourned session.

The resolution was adopted, and Supervisors Holland, Bluthardt, and McCaffrey reported as such committee.

INDEX BOOKS.

Supervisor Worthington offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the special committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of procuring index books for the record of Cook County.

The resolution was adopted.

THE RECORDER'S FEES.

Supervisor Waterman offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Abstract Titles be instructed to report a bill to be presented to the Legislature, modifying the fees of the Recorder in the recording of titles to property destroyed by fire.

The resolution was adopted.

STATE AID WANTED.

Supervisor Holland, of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, read the following letter, which is a copy of a communication sent the Governor:

> *To His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois:*
>
> SIR: The undersigned, a standing committee of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, beg leave to hand you a copy hereto attached of your report of the 24th ult., with the action of the board in unanimously adopting the same, and in a concise manner lay before you the condition of our county finances as an excuse for appealing to the State for aid. The following estimates and figures we have obtained from the Secretary of our Financial Committee: First, we had the debt and interest, $629,500; secondly, estimates as per schedule, $700,000; total, $1,329,500. Total valuation before the fire, $101,000,000; estimated value since the fire, $70,000,000. We can legally assess 9 mills upon the $70,000,000 to pay old debt, which will yield us, say, $630,000; assessment 7½ mills for current expenses, $525,000; total revenue, $1,155,000. Deduct $1,155,000, being the total revenue, from $1,329,500, being total necessary disbursements, and it leaves a deficit amounting to $174,500. But the ordinary errors in adjustments will materially increase this sum, so that we will show a deficit about equal to the expense of our pauper department (Insane Asylum and Poor House), and that, too, without expending one dollar for public improvements. Misfortunes have befallen us; a fearful calamity has come upon our people, and this the world-wide in the effects upon the deep heartfelt sympathies of our fellow-men. Therefore it is that our necessities and not our prodigacies compel us for this once to seek relief at the hands of our State Legislature, and humbly petition that our State will render material aid in this emergency by assuming the care and expense of our pauper department as set forth in the accompanying report herein above referred to, for two years; at the expiration of which time we confidently expect, by prudent management of our county affairs, the county may be in such a financial condition as to be able to meet all obligations from its own legitimate resources. We therefore—pursuant to the instructions of the Board of Supervisors—very respectfully request Your Excellency to bring this matter to the attention of the Legislature which is soon to convene, in such a manner as you may deem proper.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. VAN OSDELL.

The following communication from Mr. John H. Van Osdell was received:

> GENTLEMEN: At the request of your Secretary, I have examined the east wing of the Court House, and find the strength and stability of the wall has not been seriously impaired. The frame of the roof is also in good condition. I would recommend the repairing of the interior in a substantial manner, place permanent window frames in exterior walls. These frames I would construct entirely of iron, with iron folding or rolling shutters inside. I would repair the cut-stone work of the exterior face of the basement walls; as that part of the building is very slightly impaired. I would then replace the entire superstructure with cast iron, which can be done so as to give a very pleasing architectural effect and finish, making the portico, also of iron, with the iron cornices and pilasters.

The remainder of the communication set forth the advantages of such exchange. It was placed on file.

BILLS AUDITED.

The Committee on Education reported bills paid amounting to $2,155.92. The bills were confirmed.

The County Board of Education reported bills paid amounting to $4,958.84, which were confirmed.

The report of the Committee of Miscellaneous Claims was presented and adopted.

CULVERTS IN BREMEN.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported a recommendation to pay $150 to the town of Bremen toward the cost of three culverts, which report was adopted.

NEW TOWN OF GRANT.

The special committee of five, to whom was referred a petition of 95 voters of the town of Proviso, asking that several sections thereof be separated from that town and be called Grant, reported recommending the separation of sections 3 to 36, inclusive, of Township 39, north of Range 12, east of third meridian, to be called Grant.

Amid the storm of discussion which followed it appeared that the report was signed by four out of the five members of the committee; that only eight sections were left to the town of Proviso; that the report cut off 24 sections from Proviso, and that a remonstrance signed by 175 voters had been submitted.

These facts became known during the calling of the roll, so that by the time that ceremony was concluded a large number of Supervisors who had voted affirmatively changed their votes. The report was vociferously adopted, the vote being yeas 20, nays 19.

The board then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board reassembled at 2 o'clock, Mr. Waite in the chair.

BILLS PRESENTED.

A communication from Sheriff Bradley, presenting a bill for dieting prisoners, amounting to $2,760, for a period extending from September 1 to October 8, was received.

A bill was presented for expense of constructing foundation walls for the Normal School, amounting to $271.50.

Supervisor King moved that $200 be allowed, whereupon the board indulged in its characteristic discussion.

Supervisor King withdrew the motion, and the bill was recommitted for reduction.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported bills to the amount of $38,814.64, which report was adopted, and the bills ordered paid.

The Committee on Hospitals reported bills amounting to $15,384.60, which were, on motion, ordered paid.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Committee on Finance made the following report:

> GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the books, vouchers, and quarterly statements of the County Treasurer ending September 1, 1871, and find the same correct. They have also examined the current account in a general manner, and find a balance in the County Treasury for ordinary county expenses, this 14th day of November, of $20,000. Outstanding bills and orders we estimate at $112,750.75. The estimated expenditures of the county for the fiscal year ending December 1, 1872, are $1,325,000, as seen by the following schedule of estimates: Debt account contracted prior to the adoption of the new constitution is on 7 per cent coupon orders, due July 1, 1872, $400,000; interest on same, January and July, $28,000; interest on $2,500,000 war bonds, $175,000; interest on $150,000 public building bonds, amounting to $150,000, $9,000; interest on $250,000 worth of public bonds, $17,500. Amount of debt account falling due between January 1 and November 1, 1872, $629,500. Current expense account is as follows:
>
> *Circuit Court*—Five Judges; salary for the county to pay is $4,000—total, $20,000; stationery for said court, $15,000.
>
> *Superior Court*—Three Judges, salary of each, $4,000, total, $12,000; stationery for said court, $12,000; jury certificates for all the courts, $34,000; bailiffs, $30,000.
>
> *County Court*—One Judge, salary, $5,000; stationery, $6,000; County Clerk, his commission or salary, say $12,000. Total, $23,000.

Dieting prisoners	$ 21,000
Insane Asylum	50,000
Poor House and paupers	200,000
County Hospital	40,000
Three engineers	7,100
Roads and bridges	10,000
Two County Physicians	3,000
Two Wardens	1,500
One watchman	600
Two janitors	1,500
County Agent, salary	1,200
Repairs and improvements for the accommodation of the county authorities	20,000
Election expenses	12,000
County Superintendent of Schools	1,100
Reporters' bills	10,000
Contingent expenses, say	50,000
Per diem and committee time of fifteen County Commissioners	10,000
Grand total	$1,325,000
Valuation of property before the fire	101,000,000
Valuation since the fire	70,000,000

> Nine mills on $70,000,000 will pay the floating debt of $629,500. Seven and a half mills (constitutional limit for ordinary expenses) will give $525,000. Two and one-half mills deficiency—$175,000. Total, $1,329,000. Showing the limit of tax rate to be 16½ mills, and the rate required to be 19 mills on the supposed valuation since the fire, of $70,000,000.

The committee reported the present standing of the county as follows:

Outstanding orders	$15,474.08
Amount of bills audited by the board this day, including estimated expenditures up to the first day of December, 1871	94,642.17
Total indebtedness to December 1	$110,116.25
Cash in the Treasury	20,000.00
Besides a reserve to meet January interest on 7 per cent coupon orders	14,000.00

This report caused great confusion. Supervisor Waite insisted on replying.

Supervisor King offered amendments which were forgotten.

Supervisor Clark took the chair.

Supervisor Emmons offered a resolution, which was tabled.

Supervisor Waite said the report put the board in a false light.

Supervisor Holland said so too.

Supervisor Humphrey added "physical year" to the language.

Supervisor Waterman explained.

The chair wanted to differ.

Supervisor Clark asked questions.

The report was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Whereupon, the board adjourned over until the 20th day of November, at 2 o'clock, in order to fix miscellaneous claims, it is said.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

One Hundred and Five Deaths in Seven Days—Remarks of the Sanitary Superintendent—Small-Pox at the Barracks—Crosby's Distillery.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mayor Mason in the chair. Present: Messrs. Hoard, Johnson, Reynolds, and Rauch.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent was submitted, showing the mortality for the week ending November 11 to have been 105, with one premature and ten still births added. The chief causes of death were: Consumption, 8; convulsions, 7; croup, 5; diarrhœa, 5; diphtheria, 3; dysentery, 3; typhoid fever, 11; old age, 4; pneumonia, 5; small-pox, 2; teething, 4; suicide, 1. There was a decrease of 18 deaths from the preceding week. There were 61 males and 44 females. The greatest mortality occurred in the Fifteenth Ward, where there were 20 deaths, and the smallest ratio was in the Fourth Ward, where there were no deaths.

The Superintendent remarks that a careful analysis of the cause of death reveals the facts that change of diet and exposure exercised a material influence. Generally speaking, the health of the city may be said to be very good. Infantile life suffered much less than the previous week, while there was a decided increase of decedents from five to twenty years of age, and in all probability there will be an increase in the number of deaths next week.

No deaths have been reported at the barracks, and it is hoped that in a short time they will be placed in as good sanitary condition as possible. Attention has been called to but one case of small-pox, that at No. 31 Arthur street, no new cases having been discovered in the barracks. In order to keep the disease in check the utmost vigilance is necessary. The best safeguard is vaccination and revaccination. This is not alone necessary from the peculiar circumstances by which we are surrounded, but the fact that small-pox is epidemic in other cities. In Philadelphia, for the last two weeks, 250 deaths have occurred. In Dubuque there is an epidemic caused by a Bohemian immigrant—the source from whence the last outbreak here originated. The disease is on the increase in New York. So far we have only had 18 deaths by small-pox since the 1st of January, a number much less than any other large city in the United States. The two deaths reported this week were cases where vaccination was refused two weeks ago. By the end of this week it is expected that the inmates of all the barracks will be vaccinated and re-vaccinated.

There were 130 notices served, and 117 nuisances abated in sight of the wards. Privy vaults in the burnt district should all be covered or filled, as loss of life will result unless this is done, particularly in localities where families are residing. Owing to the difficulty in finding the owners of lots, not much progress has been made in this direction. Great care should also be taken to remove all sewerage obstructions, whether in private drains or public sewers.

During the week fifteen quarters of beef were condemned. The character of the meats sold is, generally speaking, good.

On motion of Dr. Johnson, the Sanitary Superintendent was instructed to notify Mr. Albert Crosby, who has begun the reconstruction of his distillery on the bank of the river, near Chicago avenue, that steps are under advisement for the prohibition of such institutions within certain specified districts, and that it is not unlikely that he will be called upon to remove his distillery from that locality.

The board then adjourned.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Association—Election of Officers—Executive Committee Appointed.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society was held on Tuesday evening at Standard Hall, Michigan avenue, corner of Thirteenth street. Henry W. King, President of the society, presided.

The annual reports of the officers, not being in complete order, were not read. They will be given to the public in a few days.

It was incidentally mentioned that a less sum of money was received during the year, up to the time of the fire, than during the preceding twelve months, and a corresponding decrease of expenditure had resulted. The number of families relieved during the year was 1,237, and the cash receipts up to October 1 were $25,000.

The following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Directors, after which the annual session adjourned: T. W. Avery, E. C. Larned, H. W. King, T. M. Harvey, Marshall Field, John V. Farwell, N. S. Bouton, Murray Nelson, J. T. Ryerson, N. K. Fairbank, H. O. Johnson, George M. Pullman, Wirt Dexter, Julius Rosenthal, H. E. Sargeant, C. H. S. Miner, A. B. Meeker, B. G. Caulfield, J. N. McGregor Adams, R. B. Mason, Colonel C. G. Hammond.

The Directors then held a meeting for the purpose of appointing officers for the ensuing year. Mr. H. W. King, the former President, was re-appointed to the same office, and Mr. O. C. Gibbs was appointed General Superintendent.

On motion of Mr. Wirt Dexter, the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the existing by-law, so far as it limits the number of the Executive Committee, be repealed, and the following be substituted on that point: An Executive Committee shall be selected by the board, who shall have power to conduct the general business of the society, subject to such conditions as the board may from time to time adopt.

Mr. Wirt Dexter was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee, and, on his motion, the following gentlemen were added: C. G. Hammond, T. M. Avery, T. W. Harvey, D. H. O. Johnson, J. McGregor Adams, N. K. Fairbank, Murray Nelson, George M. Pullman, Henry W. King, N. S. Bouton, E. C. Larned.

On motion it was resolved that five should constitute a quorum. Mr. George M. Pullman was appointed Treasurer, and the meeting adjourned.

The Executive Committee then went into session to perform the usual business.

Home Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed in your and other city papers, articles on the subject of fire insurance connected with home companies, which do not, in my estimation, take that broad and comprehensive view of the question which I had expected from journals conducted with that ability that usually characterizes those of Chicago. It is but natural under the great losses sustained by our citizens to complain of those by whom they have suffered; and among the loud and bitter complaints none are more loud than those uttered by all against our home companies, which companies have themselves been among the greatest sufferers. But that they are neither culpable or worthy of aught but sympathy, I think a full understanding of the subject will clearly be made to appear. Insurance companies have become, in these days, in the estimation of nearly our whole community, a necessity in all our business relations. To meet this necessary present must be willing to furnish capital, and capitalists cannot be induced to invest their funds without a fair and adequate compensation for the risk incurred. Experience has taught that a certain class of risks, *under ordinary circumstances*, can be carried for a certain premium. Brick dwellings at one rate, frame dwellings at another, merchandise of one description at one rate and merchandise of other description at other rates. By a careful analysis and long experience something approximating to system had enabled judicious underwriters to judge pretty accurately, as to what was the risk assumed, and what rate would enable the insurer to accept the risk. As was before said, these rates were fixed under *ordinary* and not *extraordinary* circumstances. The experience of many years was that, under these ordinary circumstances, insurance companies had arranged for the risks they had assumed on the capital they had invested, from 7 to 10 per cent, the receipts or premiums being consumed about as follows: For losses, 60 per cent; for expenses, 30 to 35 per cent, and profits on business, 7 to 10 per cent; but competition had reduced the rates and increased the expenses, so that few companies had been able to do a safe business for the premiums received, even under the ordinary circumstances, for dishonest men would insure their goods or buildings at more than they were worth, and then, by some *singular* and unexplainable accident, they would burn up, and in all cases the juries would decide against insurers, so that it became almost a settled conviction with insurers that if a loss occurred they had better pay, though fraud and incendiarism were most plainly to be seen, because the difficulty of proving it was such that, though the conclusion was almost a certainty, yet juries would always decide in favor of the insured. The premium on dwelling houses has varied from 30 cents on $100 to $1 on $100. On merchandise, in brick buildings of hazardous character, it was from 40 to 75 cents on $100, and so on through all the risks at rates which, it will ever be borne in mind, were adequate under *ordinary* circumstances to insure against loss. It will readily be admitted that our recent conflagration was far from being an ordinary occurrence. Is so, whence comes this world-wide sympathy, this outgushing flow of aid from every quarter where there is a heart to beat for the suffering and a hand to minister to their wants? But why such bitterness and want of sympathy for all that have suffered as insurers? Those that have put their all in insurance business have lost their all—it is as legitimate a business as any other, if followed honestly and honorably—they have undertaken to insure a hundred dollars worth of property for say fifty cents, which was an adequate compensation for ordinary risk, but which should have been at least fifty dollars under the present circumstances. Had the insurer demanded fifty dollars on the hundred insured, would any person have paid the premium? But the wicked home companies have insured us and do not pay, cry out all, and are not to be trusted; and are to be cried down and denounced in bitterest terms. and why? Because they do not pay, say the clamorous. How can they pay a risk for which they received but fifty cents when they should have received more than fifty dollars? All the insurance capital of the United States could not near pay the losses sustained in Chicago, and the losses fall most heavily and crushingly upon those who did the most business here. If the whole insurance of the city had been done by foreign companies, the result would have been that all foreign companies would have failed, and if adequate rates to meet such a risk had been demanded, the loss would have fallen upon our citizens, for none would have paid premiums to meet such a risk. But, say the sufferers, "I will be more cautious in the future. I will be certain that the company I insure in is responsible." No company is responsible that take risks at ordinary rates and to meet extraordinary circumstances, and no parties will ever pay, nor should they ever be made to pay, for such risks as the terrible calamity that has befallen our city would demand. I ask, are the unjust, and, as I consider, most cruel denunciations against our home companies to be of any benefit to the people? Most clearly not, but greatly to their injury. And why? The company that is supposed to be good and reliable will demand two or three, and, as is now being done, four or five times the premiums that they would be entitled to under ordinary circumstances, and the people will be compelled to pay it; but will they be any more secure against such a calamity as we have experienced? Capitalists do not invest their money in insurance companies expecting to lose it. People will not pay for extraordinary risks, nor is it wise or for the public interest to ask or compel them to do so, for under the existing order of things they get no greater security for the greater premium they are compelled to pay, because the annual profits are annually divided, and companies with one or ten millions of capital offer no greater security to the insured than those of more limited capital, for what would have been the result if all had been insured in a company of five or even of ten millions. Allowing the loss to have been $200,000,000 they would only have received about 5 per cent on that suffered, and if the losses had been equally distributed among all the companies of America it would have swept away all the capital invested in that department of business, and there would have been none to insure in the future. VINDEX.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.

An Alleged Important Discovery.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "Fire-Proof Ticket" was not invented by me, nevertheless I have made a fire-proof invention. Whoso wants to hear, let him hear. Whosoever passes by and hears not, may one day regret it. Hard heads can be softened. The Fates will teach the sluggard who will not learn.

My invention is the most important and necessary of our times. The same is made up of materials that are abundant, cheap, and readily obtained; so that the same can be purchased at a fair price. This substance has proved itself completely and entirely fire-proof. This substance, or composition, does not burn nor bend, and when subjected to the severest heat will not become hot or glowing.

If wood be placed on one side of this composition, and a strong, continuous fire is kept up on the other side thereof, and the heat be kept up for a long time even, the wood will not ignite, nor even be charred by the heat.

How can the same be used?

It can be used in place of window-blinds, roofing, and covering of the sides of houses, or for any other purpose whatever. Even houses that are completed may be covered with this substance, without subjecting the same to any changes.

The whole cost of buying and fastening this composition will amount to but little more than one year's premium for insurance. Should all buildings be covered with this substance, fire insurance companies would soon cease to exist.

When buildings are made fire-proof against any fire from without, they need not be made proof against fires arising from within. Houses protected against fires only that arise from some cause within the building, and not against fires from without, all generally burn down. Can not witness of the late conflagration that devastated our beautiful city deny this? You all noticed the general destruction, including buildings that prior to the fire, every one thought secure. Iron window-bars that were molten and all bent, and so also shutters of iron, that gave no more protection than wooden blinds; buildings incased in iron armor came down as if erected with reeds and clay.

It may be asserted that to say that a thing can be done is no proof of its actual performance.

In less than two weeks I can demonstrate the feasibility and value of my composition. Give me the requisite money. I will build a small house, 8 by 8, in imitation of our small retail store buildings; surround the same with wood; heap as many cords of wood around this model as can be placed there; and, if the planks or other woodwork inside of this imitation house burn or get charred, you may set me down as an impostor.

If my invention prove a success, I desire to have the success give me the reputation and credit I will then undoubtedly deserve.

I don't want to have anything to do with patents or patent men, for which I also hope to receive consideration.

Still, no one will suppose that I will squander any money only to show what I am able to do, and for the people's benefit solely. In that case I would be a great fool, and I trust you do not consider me such, nor that you are to believe that I am a humbug and charlatan. I have hitherto made my living by the sweat of my brow, and hope to do so while I live; and you can rest assured that, as certain as Chicago was burned down, I myself will start the thing. My house is secure, and won't burn down.

If you do not attend to this matter, you may expect to see your houses destroyed! Don't come to me when they are burned out. Should I then exhibit some exultation, you will readily pardon me. For, as in the beginning I told you, I repeat again, whoso will not hear, let him feel, and who cannot be counselled, cannot be helped.

ANTON MACHKA,
No. 119 West Twelfth street.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool, London, & Globe Insurance Company.

From the American Builder.

Among the insurance companies that are paying their losses in this city, without grumbling or jockeying, foremost stands the grand old Liverpool, London & Globe. Quick as the lightning could carry it, after the great fire, came word from the head office to pay all losses in full; nor are the American securities to be touched for this purpose, but the $3,000,000 needed are to come from across the sea. And it was pleasant to witness the calmness and urbanity of the company's general agent, Mr. William Warren, during the days that immediately followed the fire, answering all questions promptly, assuring his clients that they were in safe hands, and doing all he could to allay their excitement.

At this writing we chance to know that the Liverpool, London & Globe has been paying its losses in full; that is to say, it has not employed a set of jockeys, called adjusters, to use every cunning device for inducing policy-holders to accept less than the full amount, carefully requiring them to sign receipts for one hundred cents on the dollar, as some American companies have been doing. We have had opportunities for taking ample notes concerning certain modes of settlement adopted by companies heretofore considered respectable, and purpose showing, at a future time, how disreputably they have acted in these particulars.

—A project for uniting the Black and Caspian Seas by a canal, according to the plan of Captain Blum, is engaging the attention of the Russian Government. The cost is estimated at about 200,000,000.

BANKING.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS,
Masonic Building, cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts.,

Receive deposits, discount commercial paper, and transact regular banking business.

Also draw gold bills of exchange on New York, and make advances on gold and governments at low rates of interest.

We buy or exchange the called 5-20s of '62, on which the interest ceases after Dec. 1.

We have completed arrangements by which we draw sterling drafts on London, and furnish letters of credit to European travellers.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. [illegible]

The money market is decidedly [illegible] amount at the command of borrowers, [illegible] offer the right kind of security, being fully [illegible] to their requirements. The grain movement [illegible] for a moderate supply of money. The [illegible] are not operating very extensively as yet. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. [illegible]

The following are the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past forty-eight hours, with the corresponding quantities one year ago: [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The money market is decidedly easy, the amount at the command of borrowers, who can offer the right kind of security, being fully equal to their requirements. The grain movement calls for a moderate supply of money. The packers are not operating very extensively as yet. Mercantile paper of the right kind is offered but sparingly.

Large amounts of money are here for investment in real estate.

The Bank of Montreal opened an agency in the city to-day. It is announced as their intention to grant mercantile credits at New York rates on Europe and China. If a liberal policy be pursued in this matter, the effect cannot but be highly beneficial to the commerce of Chicago and the whole West.

Exchange was steady, at par between banks. Counter rates were, buying at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount, and selling at par to 1-10 premium.

St. Louis has discovered another want, and calls it "the one great need of the hour," throwing the Mississippi flatboat project into the shade. She wants ten thousand freight cars, and a couple of rails to be darted "across the continent, in the direction of New York." The road is already built—on paper.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: The effect of the great Chicago fire on the Michigan Central Railroad seems to have been exceedingly healthy, at least, so the reports of earnings indicate. These are as follows:

Week ending	1870.	1871.	Increase.
October 7	$106,428.43	$131,[illegible]	$25,[illegible]
" 14	103,765.32	124,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
" 21	98,435.76	120,[illegible]	22,228.87

These figures show an increase of 24 per cent for the first week of the month (before the fire), 20 per cent for the second week, and 22 1-3 per cent for the third. This, with car loads of passengers free one way, and freight rates at the lowest in the other direction, ought to be satisfactory, and also to indicate that Chicago isn't dead yet.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The following are the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past forty-eight hours, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts 1871.	Receipts 1870.	Shipments 1871.	Shipments 1870.
Flour, brls	4,505	6,363	3,161	1,806
Wheat, bu	30,149	47,300	....	1,932
Corn, bu	127,4[illegible]	64,225	121,3[illegible]	25,391
Oats, bu	64,510	24,295	46,300	67,940
Rye, bu	3,687	6,127	....	19,014
Barley, bu	9,315	7,300	18,706	4,800
Grass seed, lbs	48,855	20,481	....	28,820
Flax seed, lbs	97,400	42,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	139,770	165,178	....	67,830
Cut meats, lbs	31,650	67,330	224,040	91,300
Beef, brls	975	611	1,319	265
Pork, brls	....	88	....	642
Lard, tcs	29,100	....	283,249	68,510
Tallow, lbs	33,700	3,440	28,800	....
Butter, lbs	25,368	75,615	3,400	....
Live hogs, No	10,854	7,338	3,661	1,889
Cattle, No	2,463	1,197	1,143	304
Hides, lbs	81,022	99,075	45,322	97,658
Highwines, brls	324	471	365	200
Wool, lbs	121,524	23,720	303,935	44,300
Potatoes, bu	5,142	13,730	390	45
Lumber, m	4,425	6,144	....	2,233
Shingles, m	480	2,372	741	1,660
Lath, m	115	275	136	333
Salt, brls	7,102	5,500	2,568	3,940

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 2,995 bu wheat, 1,633 bu corn, 2,939 bu oats, 284 bu rye, 2,654 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 90 cars wheat; 316 cars, 27,600 bu No. 2 do; 5,400 bu rejected do; 71 cars oats, 809 bu No. 2 do; 10 cars rye; 13 cars barley. Total (520 cars), 254,000 bu.

There was rather less doing in produce circles to-day, with few important changes in prices, nearly all the markets being steady. The shipping movement was quiet, owing to the fact that freight room was scarce.

Highwines were steady at yesterday's price, though New York was quoted heavy. A total of 250 brls was reported sold at 88c.

Lake freights were quiet, but 1-2c better, the inquiry being good, while there were very few vessels offering. Rates to Buffalo were 8c corn and 8 1-2 wheat. A total of eight charters was reported, all except two were to arrive.

Provisions were rather quiet and steady. There is but little new product on the market as yet, the weather not having been favorable for cutting. Our packers are proceeding rather slowly, and those at country points will scarcely begin in anything like a general way till toward the 1st of December. There is, however, a moderate inquiry for product, at minimum prices, for future delivery—principally meats. There is now but little difference between old and new pork, though new has slightly the preference. Old and new lard command the same. The market to-day closed steady at about the following quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller December, $12.50a12.75; do seller January, $12.80; do seller March, $13.25a13.37 1-2. Lard, cash or seller December, 8 5-8a8 3-4c; do seller January, 8 3-4a8 7-8c. Green meats at 3 3-4c for shoulders, 4 3-4a5c for short ribs, and 7a7 1-4c for hams. New meats, part salted, for December delivery, at 4 1-2c for shoulders, 6 1-4c for rough sides, 6 1-4c for short ribs, and 6 3-4c for short clear. Sweet pickled hams 8 1-2a9c. Mess beef $8.25a8.50; extra mess beef $9.50a10.00. Tallow, 8 3-4c for "prime packers". Sales to-day were reported of 150 brls mess pork at $12.75; 550 tcs lard at 8 3-4c; 200 tcs do at 8 5-8c; 50 tcs do (choice) at 8 7-8c; 40 tcs do at 8 1-2c; 150 boxes shoulders at 5c; 100 boxes short ribs, seller December, at 6 3-4c; 200 boxes do at 6 1-2c; 10,000 lbs green hams at 7c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9 1-2c.

Flour was very quiet, but firm, in sympathy with New York. Shippers were not operating to any extent, but the buying for local trade was fair. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls do at $7.50; 200 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do (part Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Union Pacific) at $6.25; 75 brls do at $5.75; 90 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls rye flour at $5.00. Total, 1,015 brls. Also 160 brls kiln-dried corn meal at $2.75; 40 brls bran at $14.50 on track.

Wheat was moderately active, in a speculative way, and about 1-4c higher than yesterday, owing to a quotation of increased firmness in New York. This brought out a good demand from the short interest for the last half of this month, the delivery on which will be in order on Thursday. There was little or no buying for shipment, as for two or three days past, though Eastern stocks are diminishing under the liberal export movement of the present autumn. The market was unusually steady, seller the last half selling at $1.21 1-4 during the greater part of the session, with occasional sales above and below. The market ranged at $1.20 1-2a1.21 1-2, closing at $1.21 1-4. Nos. 1 and 3 spring were in good request. Winter wheat was unmentioned; there will probably be but little more of it sold this year on 'Change. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 32,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1 21 1-4; 27,800 bu do at $1.21 1-8; 30,000 bu do at $1.21; 800 bu do at $1.20 3-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.20 1-2; [illegible]; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12. Total, 166,800 bu.

Corn was weak, and again 1-4a1-2c lower, in the absence of demand. Liberal quantities are ordered for shipment, and the market opened strong in consequence of this fact being known. But the shippers soon found that there were no vessels available, and then withdrew from the market, which became heavy, as the holders of current receipts wanted to sell, while there were few buyers. About the only purchasing of No. 2 was for the purpose of filling a few options on seller first half. Some rejected was bought for shipment, chiefly at 47c, closing quiet. No. 2 closed at 47 1-2a47 3-4c. Seller this month sold at 46 3-4c, and seller December at [illegible], and seller the year at 44 1-2a44 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 48c; 50,000 bu do at 47 3-4c; 36,000 bu do at 47 3-4c; 43,000 bu do at 47 1-2c; 11,200 bu do at 48c afloat; 11,200 bu do at 47 3-4c afloat; 14,000 bu do at 48 1-2c afloat; 18,800 bu rejected at 47c; 3,600 bu do at 46 3-4c; 1,600 bu do at 46 3-4c; 2,000 bu yellow at 46 1-2c; 3,200 bu do at 48c; 800 bu do at 46c on track. Total, 136,400 bu.

Oats were irregular. Cash lots were in good demand on Eastern account at fully 1-4c advance, but options were dull. Seller the month was weak, as the grain will probably not be delivered on that option till the end of November, when it cannot be shipped out except by rail, which will cost a great deal more than by lake. The orders now here are limited; if not filled within a few days the grain is not wanted at all. No. 2 closed firm at 34c. Seller the month sold at 32 3-4a33c, seller December at 33c, and seller January at 33 5-8c. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu at 34 1-4c; 3,600 bu at 34 1-8c; 54,300 bu at 34c; 1,200 bu at 33 7-8c; 3,000 bu at 33 3-4; 400 bu rejected at 30 1-2c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 34 3-4c afloat. Total, 84,600.

Rye was quoted at yesterday's prices, the demand being rather light. Rejected was nominal at 54c. Cash sales were 1,600 bu No. 2 at 61 1-2c; 800 bu do at 61 1-4c; 2,800 bu do (regular) at 61c. Total, 5,600 bu.

Barley was more active than for several days past, and a shade firmer in consequence of a good demand. The market for No. 2 closed steady at 54c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 55 3-4c; 800 bu do at 55 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 55 [illegible]; 10,000 bu do at 55c; 20,000 bu do at 54 3-4c; [illegible] bu No. 3 at 45 1-2c; 7,400 bu do at 45c; 2,400 bu at 44 1-2c; 400 bu rejected at 33c. Total, 30,000.

The following were the amounts of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 11, '71.	Nov. 4, '71.	Nov. 12, '70.
WHEAT.			
No. 3 white	....	....	331
No. 1 amber	1,385	1,034	720
No. 2 amber	997	1,029	501
No. 1 red	748	1,097	....
No. 2 red	6,106	7,573	3,316
No. 2 winter	7,185	6,669	466
No grade winter	698	698	....
No. 1 spring	29,241	4,834	114,635
No. 2 spring	474,909	486,128	1,046,031
No. 3 spring	62,167	89,094	61,988
No. 1 hard spring	15,780	21,724	....
No. 2 hard spring	40,362	30,829	....
Rejected spring	20,985	29,169	16,745
No grade spring	1,353	4,421	3,293
Total wheat	661,869	684,056	1,240,086
CORN.			
White	398	398	3,019
Yellow	41,134	37,173	....
Mixed	83,465	41,359	2,965
No. 2	550,852	527,330	233,767
Rejected	132,741	78,053	103,390
No. 1 kiln dried	3,704	4,126	....
Rejected do	120	120	....
No grade	2,728	3,604	30,723
Total corn	814,134	692,362	373,854
OATS.			
No. 1	10,589	12,808	3,011
No. 2	365,465	344,063	400,637
Rejected	53,619	41,144	39,652
No grade	4,563	4,052	....
Total oats	434,235	401,733	444,300
RYE.			
No. 1	28,025	4,070	4,099
No. 2	258,423	250,632	44,744
Rejected	11,515	12,882	5,576
No grade	....	....	....
Total rye	298,460	284,614	45,388
BARLEY.			
No. 2	293,348	305,927	461,768
No. 3	136,211	148,196	94,182
Rejected	13,815	11,163	13,608
No grade	....	....	280
Total grain	441,274	458,286	569,688

The Titusville *Daily Courier* gives the following statement of petroleum yield in Pennsylvania:

	Brls.
Stock at the wells November 1	109,848
[illegible] stocks November 1	128,945
[illegible] November 1	17,[illegible]
[illegible] November 1	261,044
[illegible] November 1	399,932
[illegible] during October	514,561
[illegible]	1,606,494
[illegible] October 1	482,349
[illegible]	513,245
[illegible]	5,777
[illegible] production for the month	518,962
[illegible] per day for 31 days	16,741
[illegible] per day for August	17,803
[illegible] per day for September	16,751

[illegible] government of Voronez, the most important supply to Rostoff for export, is 25 [illegible] an average wheat crop, quality [illegible] light, 58 lbs to the bu. Oats and barley are average crops, but the linseed crop below an average. In the line district, wheat in bad condition, light and thin.

The estimated wheat crop of Hungary for 1871, as per official report, is 12,7[illegible] metzen of a fraction over one-half bushel each. The crop of other cereals is placed at 41,830,[illegible] metzen, or 20,665,141 bu. The surplus for export, including all cereals, is placed at 15,272,7[illegible] metzen, or about 7,636,842 bushels. All the large wheat-growing counties in the south of Hungary are deficient.

There were on the 28th of October, 1871, in transit for the United Kingdom from all parts of the world, exclusive of shipments from the Baltic and steam shipments from America, 339 cargoes of wheat and 81 cargoes of corn, against 355 cargoes of wheat and 161 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870, and against 443 cargoes of wheat and 148 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1869.

It has been recently determined from official reports of the crops in Italy that there is a deficiency in the wheat crop, and it is estimated that she will require 16,000,000 bushels, or 2,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat. In Hungary, from the influence of the recent reports of the crop, prices have risen, and are too high for export at the present ruling prices in Great Britain and France.

The price of wheat in most French country markets have been generally, with few exceptions, gradually hardening, and at the principal importing ports are well maintained. It is estimated that, with a reported deficiency in the wheat crop of France of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 quarters that deducting for old stocks and economy in consumption, the required imports of foreign wheat for the cereal year, ending August 31, 1872, will not, probably, exceed 48,000,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 quarters.

The imports of maize into the United Kingdom for the four months, ending September 30, have been 7,725,322 cwts., equal to 23,745,996 cwts., or upwards of 47,000,000 bushels of 55 lbs for the year at the same ratio. This would make the imports of 1871-'2 equal to 50 per cent more than the imports for the 12 months ending May 1, 1871, and hence the depression of prices of maize in English markets.

Exports for the twelve months, ending Oct. 31, for two years:

	1870-71.	1869-70.	Increase.
Pork, brls	156,432	83,696	72,736
Beef, pkgs	138,582	72,361	66,221
Lard, lbs	100,553,115	27,356,912	73,277,203
Bacon, lbs	78,158,204	34,039,360	44,118,844
Butter, lbs	6,503,667	1,391,687	5,111,980
Cheese, lbs	79,283,098	35,430,912	43,852,096
Tallow, lbs	34,363,329	20,483,803	13,879,426

LATER.

In the afternoon there was a fair amount of option trading in wheat at $1.21a1.21 3-8 seller last half, and $1.21a1.21 3-8 seller December, closing at the outside. Other produce was neglected.

Review of the Chicago Daily Markets.

BUTTER—The only perceptible change in the condition of this market, as compared with last week, is the development of a firmer feeling in choice qualities, which are not coming forward in quantities sufficient to meet the demand. No decided advance has as yet taken place, but unless receipts improve, higher prices must soon prevail. The supply of the lower grades is ample, and a quiet, easy feeling still prevails. There is some speculative inquiry and a fair shipping demand, at 10a15c for common to choice tub and firkin, with sales chiefly at 12a15c. Choice dairy sells at 22a25c. We quote: Choice dairy, 23a25c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 10a13c.

BAGGING—In this department the past week has witnessed no important change. Although this is usually considered the dull season in the bag trade, orders from country dealers are numerous and liberal, and with no surplus stock on hand the prevalent feeling is firm. The following are the prices current: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 31c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a18c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are active. Business is doing in this market, and the following prices are thoroughly sustained: Stucco, $2.50a3.00; cement, $1.75; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $14.00a15.00; fire clay, $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Remain active and firm at full former rates. The supply is moderate, and dealers are obtaining $1.50a1.75 for common, and $2.00a2.25 for good to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is firm, at $100.00a140.00 per ton for old; $150.00a200.00 for new, and $230.00a240.00 for choice hurl.

COOPERAGE—Is steady and firm at $1.70a1.75 for pork brls; $2.00a2.25 for lard tcs; $1.20a1.25 for beef tcs; $2.00a2.40 for whiskey brls; 50a57c for flour brls. Staves and headings are quoted at $18.00a26.00 per m for pork, and $25.00a28.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—Business has been fair for the season, and for prime factory cheese holders are very firm, as the stocks, both here and in the East, are smaller than usual at this season of the year. Low grades are in some instances being offered at a concession. We quote: New York factory, 13a15c; Ohio factory, 12a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—Prices have been somewhat unsettled since the date of our last weekly review. At some of the yards anthracite is being held at $10.00, while at others orders were being filled at former rates, or at $9.00. Erie and Briar Hill are in short supply, and are firm at $9.00. We now quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00a10.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50.

CIDER—There is a steady fair demand, at $5.00a6.00 per brl, according to quality.

EGGS—Have been in light supply, and, under a good demand, have advanced to 25a26c for fresh. Sales to-day were chiefly at the outside figure.

FRUITS—DRIED—There has been an active movement in goods coming under this head, both on consumptive and speculative accounts, and a firm and buoyant tone pervades the market, both for domestic and foreign varieties. Apples are scarce here and in the East, and prices are still working upward. Peaches, cherries, and in fact all domestic fruits, are tending higher, as in addition to home wants there is a large export demand. We quote as follows: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 8a10c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, old, $4.00a3.15; do new, $4.10a4.15; blackberries, 16a18c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 12a10 1-2c; currants, 9 1-2a10 1,2c; apples, new, Southern, 8 1-2a9 1-2c; do new Western, 11a12c.

FISH—The easiness noted a week ago in mackerel has given place to a feeling of firmness, late reports from the fisheries indicating that the catch will be only about two-thirds as large as last year. For other descriptions the market remains steady and firm. The stocks are ample, with the exception of whitefish, which are still coming forward rather sparingly. Prices range as follows: No. 1 white fish, $4.75a5.00; No. 2, $4.25a4.50; trout, $4.00a4.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9; No. 2 mackerel, $8a8.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6a6.50; George's cod, $7a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; scaled herrings, 45a50c.

GREEN FRUITS—Common and medium apples are in large supply and very dull, but for choice winter varieties, in shipping order, there is a good demand, at fair prices. Cranberries remains firm, under a good demand, and are tending higher. Lemons are dull. Apples on track at $1.25a2.50, and from store at $1.50a3.00. Cranberries, $10.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a8.00.

GROCERIES—The past week has been an active one in this department of trade, the volume of business being much larger than usual at this season of the year. The stocks of all staple goods, as well as most side articles, are now ample, and, but for the tardiness of railroads in making deliveries of freight, things would be running along as smoothly as before the fire. In values the only changes worthy of note have been a decline of 1-8c in refined sugars, 1-2c in coffees, and 5c in syrups. We now quote:

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 20 1-2a21 1-2c; choice do, 21 1-2a22 1-2c; O. G. Java, 29 1-2a31 1-2c; Singapore, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Costa Rica, 23 1-2a24 1-2c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 8 1-4a8 3-4c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; B do, 11 7-8a12c; do, C 11 3-8a11 3-4c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; fancy, 70a75c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia 45a50c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.25a1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 3-4a7c; standard, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a6 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4a4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common, 5a6 1-4c.

HAY—There has been a largely increased demand for pressed hay within the past few days, chiefly for shipment up the lakes—and under an inadequate supply prices have taken a sharp upward turn, timothy advancing to $14.00a15.00, and prairie to $10.00a11.50. Loose descriptions on wagons are also scarce and higher, the condition of the roads being such as to materially check receipts. We now quote: On track—Timothy, pressed, $14.00a15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00a11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.50; prairie, loose, $9.00a11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new has been developed in this market since the date of our last review. There is a steady moderate demand from local and Eastern tanners, and prices rule comparatively steady at the following range: Green salted, light, 11 1-2c do, heavy, 10 1-2c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—The iron trade is active, and the market is quoted strong at the following prices: Common bar, 3-3-4c; horse shoe iron, 5 1-4a6 5-8c; heavy band, 4 3-4a6 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a6 3-4c; round and square, 4a6 1-4c; oval, 5a6 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 17x18, 13 1-2a19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 8 1-2a13 3-4c; sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

LEATHER—Remains inactive at the annexed quotations:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 39a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 36a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 33a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 30a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 43a46c; harness, per lb, 36a48c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.000.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report continued activity, and the general market is firm at the quoted prices, which are as follows:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 33c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 34c; tin-copper, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 16c; full bundles 20 per cent off.

NAILS—The demand is less active, but the light supply indicate a firm feeling, and no concessions are being made from $4.50 rates; 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d. per keg, $5.00; 4d. per keg, $5.25; 3d. per keg, $6.00; fine 3d. per keg, $7.25; blue 2d. common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—The only important change in values during the past week was an advance of about 25c per gallon in whale oil, and 15c in sperm—caused by the destruction of the Arctic whaling fleet, by which 12,665 brls of the former and 935 brls of the latter were lost. The entire stock in the country on the first of the present month was 32,000 brls whale and 18,000 brls sperm. Linseed, lard and carbon rule comparatively steady. We quote: Carbon, 25 1-2a 26c; extra winter lard, 80a85c; No. 1 current make 73a75c; No. 2 do, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 78c.

PAINTS—The demand is light, and prices remain steady at $15.50 for zinc, and $12.00 for railroad colors.

POTATOES—Continue in good demand, and the market is firm at the annexed quotations: Mixed, on track, at 50a55c; and straight lots at 63a75c. From store sales were making at 65a70c for common, and at 75a80c for good to choice.

POULTRY AND GAME—Was dull to-day and sales were slow at the following prices: $2.50a3.00 for chickens; $2.25a2.50 for ducks; $3.25a3.75 for prairie chickens, and $1.25a1.40 for quail; 11a12c per lb for turkeys.

SALT—Is in good demand and firm at the annexed quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond c, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were in good request, and again higher, but rather quiet, owing to light offerings. Sales were: 25 bags timothy at $3.30; 292 bags do at $3.00; 16 bags do at $2.90; 16 bags do at $2.75; 3 bags do at $2.65; 60 bags clover at $6.75; 28 bags do at $6.70.

TEAS—The demand for teas continues unabated, and the market is very firm with rather an upward tendency. Prices have recently advanced East, but no change has taken place here. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—Remains firm at the following prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Is in good demand and firmer, in sympathy with the Eastern market. We quote: Tub-washed, 60a73c; fine fleece, washed, 48a50c; medium fleece, washed, 55a61c; coarse fleece, washed, 48c; unwashed, coarse, 39a44c; unwashed medium, 37a42c; unwashed, fine, 35a38c; combing, washed, 57a60c; combing, unwashed, 43a47c. Wool in bad condition, and half-washed, in proportion.

LAKE FREIGHTS—The market is quiet, at 1-2c advance. Charters were: Prop St. Albans, corn through to Boston. To Buffalo—Props Tweed, Blanchard, and Parade, corn, through rate to New York; props Colorado and Fountain City, oats, same; bark J. C. Maxwell, corn, 8c. To Oswego—Jamaica, corn, p. t.

Lumber Market.

The market for cargo lumber was quiet and unchanged. There were few cargoes offering, as little lumber arrived this morning. The demand was moderate. Sales include the following:

Cargo schooner Live Oak, from Manistee, 140 m feet posts and scantling at $17.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schooner Sinai, from Ludington, 115 m feet mixed lumber at $17.00. Sold by Bickford & Co.

Deck load of schooner Raab, from Manistee, timber, 16 to 26 feet long, at $25.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

ON TRACK.

The demand for shingles was light at unchanged prices. We quote: A or star at $3.37 1-2a3.62 1-2, and No. 1 sawed at $1.50a2.00.

IN THE YARDS.

Business was a little more active, but not urgent. Prices are unchanged. We quote:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$ a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00a26.00
Common siding	a20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	a30.00
Common flooring, dressed second	a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	20.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a17.00
Pickets, flat	15.00
Clear posts, split	16.00a18.00
Clear posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75a 4.00

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

Few changes deserving special mention have taken place in the dry goods market since our last report. The volume of trade, though not so large as before the fire, is fully up to the average of former years at this season, and, with liberal and well-assorted stocks, a very satisfactory business is doing. All of our wholesale dealers are now in running order, and, although not in quite as commodious quarters as formerly, they are offering as fine a line of goods, and are prepared to fill orders with as little delay. Prices do not vary materially from those current a fortnight ago. All staple cotton fabrics are firm, notwithstanding the less buoyant tone of the market for the raw material, while woollens are held with increased firmness, owing to the great scarcity and extreme high price of wool. We quote as follows:

PRINTS—Merrimac D, 11 1-2c; Merrimac W, 12c; Cocheco, 12c; Pacific, 11 1-2c; Garner's, 11c; Sprague's, 11 1-2c; Dunnell's, 11 12c; Manchester, 11 1-2c; Arnold's, 9 1-2c; Lancaster, 11c; Richmond, 11 1-2c; America, 11 1-2c; Mourning, 11c; Allen's, 11 1-2c; Gloucester, 12 1-2c; Freeman's, 9 1-2c; Wamsutta, 8 1-2c; Columbia, 7 1-2c; Allen's Pink, 12c; Richmond's Pink, 12c.

GINGHAMS—Lancaster, 15c; Clinton, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag, 15c; Manchester, 12 1-2c; Roanoke, 11 1-2c; Gloucester, 11 1-2c.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Stark, 4-4, 13c; Appleton, 4-4, 13c; American, 12c; Medford, 4-4 12 1-2c; Nashua, 13c; Nashua E, 15c; Indian Head, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Cabot A 4-4, 12 1-2c; Atlantic A, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Amoskeag A, 13c; Pepperell, N, 10 1-2c; Anchor A, 11 1-2c; Great Falls J, 11 1-2c; Great Falls S, 10 1-2c; Indian Orchard, A, 13 1-2c; Salmon Falls 4-4, 12c; Standard X X, 12c; Agawam F 4-4, 11c; Appleton D 4-4, 11 1-2c; Illinois A 4-4, 11c; Swift River 4-4, 10 3-4c; Napoleon, 9c; Pepperell E, 13 1-2c; Pepperell E, 12 1-2c; Pepperell O, 11 1-2c; Boott Mills H, 8c; Boott Mills O, 10c; Boott Mills S, 11 1-2c; Western World, 10 1-2c; Ackwright, 11 1-2c; Portsmouth P, 8 1-2c; Quaker, 9 1-2c; Pacific, 13c; Kansas, 11c.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—N. Y. Mills 4-4, 21c; Wamsutta, 4-4, 20c; Bates X X 4-4, 17 1-2c; White Rock 4-4, 16 1-2c; Hill's 4-4, 16c; Hill's 7-8, 14 1-2c; Masonville 4-4, 17 1-2c; Bay Mills 4-4, 17 1-2c; Androscoggin 4-4, 17c; Androscoggin 7-8, 14c; Langdon 7-8, 12 1-2c; Langdon 4-4, 14 1-2c; Red Bank, 7-8, 11c; Red Bank 4-4, 12c; Lonsdale, 17c; Wambeck, 12c; Canoe 3-4, 7 3-4c; Slaterville 7-8, 11c; New Jersey 4-4, 12 1-2c; Blackstone, 15c; Ballou & Son 4-4, 14c; Ballou & Son 7-8, 12c; Forestdale, 15c; Fruit of the Loom, 17c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The market this week has been firm, with a shade better prices than last week. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to nearly 900 boxes, and sales were made at from 12c to 13c, and one or two fancy lots for 1-4c above the last figure. The bulk of sales may be quoted at 12 1-2c.

A large number of factory-men were present at the market, and the offerings amounted to nearly 9,000 boxes.

We have to report the failure of another cheese firm (buyers at this market); but it is believed the losses to factories in Herkimer will not be very heavy. Factories now demand cash in hand on all sales, and many are holding firmly at 14c, under the prevailing impression that there must be an advance in prices. The heavy shipments during the summer, and the light fall make, seem to give reason for this view of the trade.

We give transactions in leading factories as follows: Ladiville, 13 3-4c; Warren, 13 3-4c; Springfield, 13 1-4c; Smith, 13 1-4c; Russell, 13 1-2c; Oriskany, 13 1-2c; Bethel, 13 1-2c; Brockett & Fuiu, 13 1-2c; Bellinger, 13 1-4c; Coryl, 13 3-4c; Chyle, 13 3-4c; Norway Association, 13 3-4c; Newville Association, 14c; Mother Creek, 13 3-4c; Manheim Turnpike, 13 1-2c; Keys, 13 1-2c; Herkimer County Central, 13 1-2c; North Fairfield, 13 3-4c; Fairfield Association, 14c; Danube Cold Spring, 13 1-2c; Dairy Valley, 13 1-2c.

The range for factory this week has been from 13c to 14c, the latter figure only for choice brands.

The weather is cool, and the ground covered with a light coat of snow. Water for stock is scarce, and many are fearing that winter will set in without rain, which would cause great trouble and loss among the herds.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,
LOCATED
Corner Clark and Polk-sts.
Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.
H. A. LORING, Late Matteson House,
WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,
Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask for 'Busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

CUNDURANGO.

CUNDURANGO!
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, AND OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES.
Dr. P. T. KEENE, having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the genuine Cundurango Bark, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency the President of Ecuador, and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it to a limited extent, and at a price about one-quarter of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.
A spurious article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango. We have, at a considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel for our supply as to ensure that none but the genuine article shall be sold by us; and we particularly call the attention of the public, for their protection, to this fact.
BLISS, KEENE & CO., 62 Cedar-st., New York.
D. W. Bliss, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Z. E. Bliss, M. D., New York; P. T. Keene, M. D., New York.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

REOPENING.
FRANK & CO.
Have reopened at
63 and 65 Canal-st., near Madison,
With a large stock of Notions, Fancy and Woollen Goods. Our numerous friends and patrons will please call on us.

WANTED.

TO WHOLESALE
Dry Goods Salesmen.
Wanted by a first-class Broadway Jobbing House in New York, two good salesmen who can control a Western trade. Those who can show they have the ability to succeed, can make an advantageous arrangement by applying at 311 West Madison-st., to R. G. W. & CO., Thursday, Nov. 16, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber and Leather Belting.
HALLOCK & WHEELER,
23 West Randolph-st., have now a full stock of the above. Also Engine and Conducting Hose, Rubber Clothing, and Rubber Goods generally.

INSURANCE.

"The First in the Field."
THE HOME Insurance Company OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Cash Capital, - - - $500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - - 995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses, 353,479.12
Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.
The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.
Adjusting Office for Chicago,
No. 17 Eldridge-court
Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call
JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.
Geo. C. Clarke & Co.,
LOCAL AGENTS,
10 Eldridge-court.

Solid Fire Insurance.
IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Co.,
OF LONDON.
ASSETS OVER
$8,000,000
GOLD.
This is the only English Insurance Company represented in Chicago whose business is exclusively Fire Insurance.
Property-owners will consult their best interests by protecting themselves with Policies in the IMPERIAL.
DAVIS & REQUA,
AGENTS,
Room 2, No. 43 South Canal-st., 505 Michigan-av.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COM'Y,
Adjustment Office,
608 WABASH-AV.
Parties having claims against this Company will please present the same for adjustment to Messrs. SLY & HILL, 608 Wabash-av., who will also receive for cancellation policies of this Company, under which no loss has been sustained.
T. E. STILLMAN, For Receiver.

Important!
The Policy-Holders of the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, of SAN FRANCISCO, who have not handed in their Proofs of Loss, will please present them AT ONCE, and thus facilitate the early adjustment of ALL claims.
HUTCHINS & RALSTON, General Agents, 472 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC Insurance Comp'y.
I Continue to Buy Adjusted Claims AT HIGHEST CASH RATES.
D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

Insurance Losses
Prepared for Collection, Claims Adjusted and information furnished.
E. A. CUMMINGS,
CONRAD WITKOWSKY,
(With S. M. Moore & Co.,) 379 Wabash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Boots & Shoes,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Congress-st.,
second door north of "New Tremont House." We have in store a good assortment of seasonable goods, including
Rubbers, Overshoes, and Boot Pacs.
☞ We begin this week to manufacture the celebrated "Henderson Boots."

Boots and Shoes.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
HEADQUARTERS AT
522 Wabash-av.,
corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of
Boots and Shoes,
and are prepared to supply customers.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

VOSE, DINSMORE & CO.,
Railway Car Springs
AND
RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
Removed to 238 Michigan-av., foot of Harrison-st.

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7-30 GOLD BONDS.
SAFE AND PROFITABLE.
Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds, Coupons or Registered, for sale, or exchanged for Governments or other bonds having a market value, by
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers, Cor. of Randolph and Halsted-sts.
Branch Office 493 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE.

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO.
Have opened new Warerooms in their factory building, 86, 88, 90, and 92 West Randolph-st., with a good assortment of FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

DRY GOODS.

STETTAUERS & WINEMAN,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS
AND NOTIONS,
Respectfully inform their friends and the trade at large, that they have opened their new store at
126 Michigan-av.,
Between Madison and Monroe-sts., East Front.
With their former large stock and extensive variety in every Department.
All orders will have our prompt and faithful attention at LOWEST PRICES.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. DRY GOODS,
At Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
329 West Madison-st.
Retail Stores,
No. 138 Twenty-second-st.,
AND
No. 636 West Lake, near Paulina.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.,
(Successors to Ross & Gossage,)
235 & 237 West Madison-st.
Dry Goods.

DRUGS.

HURLBUT & EDSALL,
619 State-st.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Druggists' Glassware, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Manufacturers' Supplies.
Agents for Henry Thayer & Co.'s FLUID EXTRACTS AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS: JOHN WEYTH & BROS.' ELEGANT PREPARATIONS; COLLIER CO.'S LEADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Odd Fellows Relief Committee.
The Relief Committee, I. O. O. F., have headquarters and supply-rooms at the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon-sts.
J. WARD ELLIS, Chairman.
JOHN H. ROGERS, Treasurer.
E. B. SHERMAN, Secretary.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE OFFICES OF THE
ANCHOR LINE
Of Transatlantic, Peninsular and Mediterranean Steamships will be at
70 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—General.
Open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.
43 South Canal-st.—Branch.
Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
At either of which we issue passage tickets between the United States and all seaports in Europe at the lowest rates. Sight drafts for any amount, and bills of lading from Western points to principal British and Irish ports.
Plans of cabin on view. Send for circular.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS.
Handsome, cheap, and quickly put up. All kinds of iron work for buildings. Estimates and all information furnished upon application.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York City.

RUINS OF CHICAGO.
The best and most varied assortment of VIEWS OF THE RUINS to be found in the city, wholesale and retail. Stereoscopic, $2 per doz.; Cabinets, $4 per doz.; Cards, $1.50 per doz.; 11x14, $1.25 each. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 300 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

YALE LOCKS.
Manufacturers' Agency,
D. S. COVERT, 446 State-st.

REMOVAL.
The Salt Company of Onondaga, Manufacturers of New York Salt and Dealers in Salt of all kinds, may now be found at their new office, No. 87 Market street, between Randolph and Washington.
A. J. LATHAM, Agt.

IRON BEDSTEADS!
Plain and Ornamental. Chicago Iron Bedstead Mfg. Co., s. w. cor. Desplaines and Van Buren-sts.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$100,000.00. LAST CHANCE!
Omaha Legal Enterprise
IN AID OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.
$100,000
IN CASH PRIZES!
$20,000 the Highest Prize!
Tickets $2 each, or three for $5. At a meeting of the citizens of Omaha September 19, 1871, it was voted to draw POSITIVELY October 31.
REFERENCES—City Marshal, Chief of Police, or any citizen of Omaha, Nebraska; Depository—Banking House of Caldwell, Hamilton & CO., Omaha. City papers sent free to persons desiring to see them. Money can be sent in registered letters or money orders. For full particulars address
J. LYFORD & CO., Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

HARDWARE.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
30 & 32 South Canal-st.
3,000 *Boxes Tin Plate,*
17,500 *Pounds Copper Bottoms,*
25 *Cases Sheathing Copper,*
5,000 *Kegs Wheeling Nails,*
And a large stock, comprising
HOUSE TRIMMINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE,
And a full line of
GENERAL HARDWARE,
Carefully selected and bought for cash since the great fire.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1859.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
Of All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

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PIANOS, Organs, etc.
ATTENTION, BUYERS!
Julius Bauer & Co.,
formerly of Washington-st., are now located at
270 AND 614 MICHIGAN-AV.,
and invite the public to call and examine their new stock of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, received since the fire from their New York and Baltimore branches, including the celebrated
Knabe Pianos,
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Needham's "Silver-Tongue" Organs.
A full assortment of Paganini Strings, Violins, Accordions, Concertinas, Guitars, Brass Instruments, etc., which they are offering for CASH, at greatly reduced prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs tuned, polished, repaired, and shipped on short notice.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
270 and 614 Michigan-av., Office 614 Michigan-av.

ESTEY ORGANS
The sweetest, purest, richest tone. The easiest, quickest, and most DURABLE action. The only Organ containing the genuine VOX HUMANA and wonderful VOX JUBILANTE.
A full assortment of the latest new and elegant styles just received. Prices as low and terms as favorable as heretofore.
Organs to Rent or for Sale on Instalments.
STORY & CAMP,
(Late Organ Department of Reed's Temple of Music.)
General Agents for the Northwest,
409 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

W. W. KIMBALL,
610 Michigan-av.,
Invoices Received Daily of
Pianos,
Organs,
Melodeons.
All orders to dealers filled with despatch.
N. B.—Now on hand a fine assortment of new Pianos to rent, or for sale on the most favorable terms to suit the city trade.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cornices! Cornices!
TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Finials, Pinnacles, Buttresses, etc.; also Metal Roofing, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Work in all its branches. We have taken the large and commodious workshop, 299 West Taylor-st., and, from our thorough knowledge and long experience in the business, we feel assured in saying that all orders we will receive shall be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner, and hope to obtain a liberal patronage.
W. W. MISSILLIER,
JOHN SMITH,
FRANK SLOVIK.
Chicago, Nov. 13, 1871. 299 West Taylor-st.

SIBLEY & BRO.,
General Commission,
32 North Canal-st.
Dressed Hogs, Grain, &c. Stencils and lists furnished. Cash advances made.

WENDELL & HYMAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c.,
Will open temporarily at 686 Wabash-av., on or before December 1, with a FULL STOCK, and take pleasure to solicit the patronage of their numerous friends and customers, thanking them at the same time for the patronage bestowed upon them heretofore.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 686 Wabash-av.

E. WASHBURN, JR.,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
480 WABASH-AV.

DR. JOHN REID,
Office, 273 West Randolph-st.
☞ Leave messages for North Side at Mr. SULLIVAN'S Store, 206 North Clark-st.

REMOVAL.
WM. H. GRUBEY, Merchant Tailor,
has removed from No. 10 South Green-st. to No. 173 West Washington-st., east of Halsted.

H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SEED MERCHANTS,
10 West Randolph-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WM. H. SCHIMPFERMAN,
IMPORTER,
Offers now a Large Stock of
French & German Wines,
LIQUORS, CIGARS,
Fancy Groceries,
All of RECENT importation, Wholesale and Retail.
5 & 7 W. Madison-st., near the bridge.

MACHINERY.

C. L. RICE & CO.,
Cor. of Canal and Harrison-sts.
IRON-WORKING MACHINERY,
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY,
KNOWLES' STEAM PUMPS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
RUBBER HOSE AND PACKING,
STURTEVANT'S NOISELESS BLOWERS.
Full stock of Machinery and Supplies on hand.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
STEAM ENGINE with all connections; size of cylinder, 16 by 24, 24-inch stroke. Can be seen working. Apply to E. H. & J. S. TURNER, 84 Lumber-st.

BROOM CORN.
Car load nice straight corn for sale by
GEORGE McKINNEY & CO., Commission Merchants,
Lind's Block, East End Randolph-st. Bridge.

BRICK!
150,000 brick for sale. Price, $10. Inquire of
ADAMS & NOONAN, LaSalle, Ill.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!
Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1328 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

Highwines
For sale, in lots from 1 to 1,000 brls. by KILIAN BROS., 42 West Lake-st.
We are again prepared to receive consignments of Highwines from Distillers in the country, and make LIBERAL ADVANCES on same. KILIAN BROS., Distillery Agents, office, 42 West Lake-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
American Merchants' Union Express Company, Ass't. Gen'l Sup't's. Office, Northwestern Division, Chicago, Nov. 2, 1871.
The American Merchants' Union Express Company will, on Saturday morning, Nov. 4, remove their General Office from Twenty-second-st., corner Indiana-av., to 530 Wabash-av., corner Harmon court.
Have also opened a permanent office for the accommodation of our West side patrons at 25 West Randolph-st., corner of Green-st.; also freight receiving offices at our freight depots, foot of Twenty-second-st., M. C. R. R., and No. 30 West Water-st., opposite Milwaukee Depot. At Twenty-second-st. Depot freight can be delivered going to points on the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, and connecting lines. At No. 30 West Water-st. for points on C. & N. W. R. R. branches and connecting lines; also Great Eastern Railroad and Chicago & Danville.
CHAS. FARGO, Ass't-Gen'l. Supt.
O. W. BARRETT, Agent.

DANGEROUS WALLS THROWN DOWN!
Safes got out, &c. Send descriptive orders to E. F. BOSLEY, House-Mover, 117 West Washington-st.

BURNT PAPER,
Writing Perfectly Restored.
The writing on papers, badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, has been perfectly restored by using our Ink Devolver. More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in carrying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, cor. Madison-st.
N. J. MORRIS & CO.

To the Dramatic Profession.
All members of the profession still in the city not employed, and requiring assistance, will please notify me of their necessities during the present week, at the end of which I intend to close the Relief Fund and hand the balance in my hands to the General Relief Fund, in accordance to the request of the donors. This applies to all connected with the different places of amusement at the time of the late fire who may require aid.
J. H. McVICKER, 393 Indiana-av.

Office of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Co.
The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway will be held at the office of the Company, No. 388 Wabash avenue, instead of at 164 Lasalle street, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.
H. J. WALSTON, Pres't.
H. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

TO BANKERS
And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK?
ROBINSON & CO., 215 East Madison-st.

STOVES.

STOVE DEALERS!
We have kept our stock complete by heavy shipments from our foundries, and you can rely upon having your orders filled without a day's delay for the
FEARLESS
Cooking Stove, for Coal or Wood.
BRILLIANT
Base-Burner, for large or small rooms. CHEAP COOK and PARLOR STOVES in great variety, at low prices.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO.
30 and 32 South Canal-st.

CANNED ROAST BEEF.

THE NEW YORK AND TEXAS
Beef Preserving Co.
Are now prepared to furnish to families their
CANNED ROAST BEEF
At wholesale and retail, put up in cases containing 2 doz. 3 lb. cans, and in cases containing (6?) 7 lb. cans.
This Company has been at great expense for the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of Beef which they now offer to the Public.
This Beef is really more nutritious, and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in our market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the cans.
IT IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED. Can contains no bone or gristle. Open the can, turn the contents into the saucepan, season to your taste, and when hot serve it upon the table as CARVED ROAST BEEF.
Its cost is less than half of the price of butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years just as good when opened as though cooked immediately [illegible] nice eaten cold.
The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, thus retaining all its real nutriment and flavor. The bones and gristle are next removed, and the beef is pressed into the cans.
It is pure roast beef, with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and much more tender than the average market joint, because of the choice cattle selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.
CHOPPED, OR PIE-MEAT.
The chopped forms an excellent meat balls, a superior hash, delicious salad, and is so much in request among mince pie bakers as to have given it the name of "pie meat."
A great saving to hotels and families who have to prepare their CLEAR MEAT FOR MINCE PIES.
Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this clear meat.
Three lb. cans, 85c; 7 1-2 lb. cans, $1.55. Liberal discount to the trade.
The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, shipmasters, and families, is called to this superior article. GEO. H. MUNROE, President and Treasurer. Office of the company, 16 Cedar st., New York City.
Messrs. HOVEY & CO., 57 State st., between Lake and Randolph, sole Agents for Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Notice of Dissolution.
The copartnership heretofore existing between Orville L. Grant and James E. McLean, under the firm name of Grant & McLean is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business will be settled by James E. McLean—office at Congress Hall—who is authorized to sign in liquidation.
O. L. GRANT,
JAS. E. McLEAN.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of M. Newkirk & Co., of 56 Washington-st., Chicago, in the millinery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Our former patrons knowing themselves to be indebted to us (our books were burned) will confer a favor by remitting to either of us at Newark, Licking County, Ohio.
MATTHEW NEWKIRK.
ANNA J. LAMB.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership now and heretofore existing between the undersigned as real estate brokers, at 521 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Springer & Pierce, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each of the undersigned will continue in business on his sole account at the same place.
F. W. SPRINGER,
C. W. PIERCE.
Chicago, Nov. 8, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Denton & Sage, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation at the office of D. H. Denton, No. 197 East Washington-st.
D. H. DENTON,
ROBERT F. SAGE.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1871.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
The firm of Thomas B. Bryan & Co. is dissolved by the mutual consent of its members. The business of the Fidelity Safe Depository will be continued (the vaults being in perfect order) by
THOS. B. BRYAN.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers
Daily for Milwaukee and West Shore Ports, 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Tri-Weekly, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tri-Weekly, 11 a. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, &c., 7 p. m.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Arrest Decay.
When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. It cannot be revitalized. But it is not so with human beings. A human ruin can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made green again. In the autumn of life, or even in its winter, when nature seems to be giving way under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lend to age more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, lessen, or soothe the infirmities which are the usual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and a lack of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that, of all others before the world, best deserves the name of a *specific*. In purity, in invigorating properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopœia, nor among proprietary remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses alterative and regulating properties of the highest order, and as an anti-bilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations containing mercury. Time has shown that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever Hostetter's Bitters is a remedy without a rival. This is the season of the fall of the leaf; let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and regulate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,
Formerly of 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, has located his office at 75 South Halsted-st., second door from Madison-st., where he has a full suite of reception rooms and parlors for the accommodation of his numerous patients. Call at 75 Halsted-st. and see for yourselves. You will see the same old Doctor whom you have met at 179 South Clark-st., for the last number of years.
Address all letters to 75 South Halsted-st., P. O. Box 434, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS.

Convict Labor to Let.
The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from fifty (50) to one hundred (100) convicts, and solicit bids for the same. These men have been variously employed in wagonmaking, blacksmithing, machine, and foundry work.
Contracts are to commence after the bids are accepted, and to continue for a term of years, not to exceed eight years; each bid to be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by one of the Commissioners or the Warden.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which in their judgment is not in the interest of the State.
For particulars we refer to our circulars, which can be had on application to Elmer Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be sent, and who will answer any inquiries addressed to him.
The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 21st day of November, 1871, in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.
JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners.
Joliet, Ill., Oct. 26, 1871.

HORSES WANTED.
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Nov. 4, 1871.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., December 4, 1871, for the delivery of
[illegible] CAVALRY HORSES
to the Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, and from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.
The horses to be delivered within fifty (50) days from date of award of contract.
Proposals will be received for any portion of the number of horses required—from one upward.
No proposals will be entertained unless the [illegible] making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney [illegible] known at this office to be responsible.
The usual conditions, which [illegible] can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed [illegible] upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms [illegible] of proposals will be furnished upon application [illegible].
By authority of the Quartermaster General.
L. C. EASTON, D. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Notice is hereby given that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, and effects of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, in the Masonic Building, No. 204 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof to said company are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named. Dated, Chicago, November 8, 1871.

WILLIAM E. DOGGETT, Receiver.

Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast cor. Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

IN THE MATTER of the Montana Gold Mining Company, Bankrupt. Peremptory Sale.

In pursuance of the order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the assignee offers for sale all the property of the bankrupt to close the estate, viz:

Thirty-nine mining claims on different lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, embracing the celebrated Kansas, Kent County, Pratt, Vase, etc., with whims and whim houses; also, a parcel of land in Central City, extending from Spring Gulch to the Nevada Gulch Road, containing upward of 77,000 square feet, with quartz mill thereon 60x100 feet, two stories high, containing 30 stamps, 80 horse power engine, two 32 feet two-flue boilers, six Freiburg pans, necessary pumps, tanks, etc., all in perfect running order, etc., etc.

Offers and negotiations as to terms are invited. If not sold at private sale prior to the 15th day of December, 1871, the same will be sold on that day, at 12 m., to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, without further notice.

The property cost the bankrupt upwards of $[illegible], more than $100,000 having been expended on the mill alone.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, 43 Pine st., N. Y., or Sylvester R. Cobb, Assignee.

SAMUEL B. HEGENBOTAM, Attorney, 12 Pine st., N. Y.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given, that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, and effects of the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested, on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, No. 57 West Monroe-st., in the City of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office, on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said Company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof to said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, November 8, 1871.

HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.

HITCHCOCK, DUPEE, & EVARTS, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

Notice of Assignment.

The Enterprise Insurance Company, of the city of Philadelphia, having this day made an assignment of all their estate to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, for the benefit of their creditors, without preferences, all persons having demands against the said Company will please present them, and those indebted to make payment to the Assignees, at their office, No. 421 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or to the Agencies through which the business was transacted. Parties having policies in the said Company, and desiring to cancel them for insurance elsewhere, are requested to present them at the office of A. W. WINTER, Attorney of the Assignees, No. 400 Walnut-st., to A. W. WINSTER, Attorney of the Assignees, for the endorsement of a proper memorandum thereon. LEWIS R. ASHHURST, Pres. Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1871.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Illinois.

IN BANKRUPTCY—In the matter of Philip Wadsworth, Gilbert R. Smith, and Benj. B. W. Locke, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that, on Friday, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 17 Harmon-court, in the city of Chicago, the undersigned, assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all uncollected and desperate debts due on open account, promissory notes, judgments, &c., belonging to said estate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1871. GEORGE S. BOWEN, Assignee.

TO RENT.

OFFICE & STORAGE TO RENT.
APPLY TO
T. W. BAXTER & CO., foot of West Washington-st.

FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES, Sunday Afternoons and Evenings,
STANDARD HALL.
For terms apply at Hall, between 10 and 2 o'clock, corner of Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 74 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:15 a m	* 8:07 p m
Fast New York Express	* 9:15 a m	* 7:07 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:30 p m	[illegible]
Atl. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:20 p m	7:17 a m
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. [illegible] excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.
On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office—[illegible] West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the [illegible] a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.
UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ||Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Depot—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lightning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sundays. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Sundays and Monday excepted. §Arrive every Saturday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Office under Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. [illegible] excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-streets. West Side. Freight Office at C., D. & V. C. R.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Train, Chicago Time	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

THE BRIDGE DISASTER.

Investigation of the Collision at Kinzie Street Bridge, Which Resulted in the Wrecking of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

Conflicting Testimony of Witnesses of the Catastrophe.

The jury empanelled by the Coroner to hold an inquest on the body of William Lee, the victim of the Kinzie street catastrophe, assembled at the Madison Street Station, yesterday morning, and commenced their investigations. There were quite a number of people present. The following is the testimony elicited.

TESTIMONY OF J. H. PATTEN.

J. H. Patten, sworn: I was standing on the track near the bridge, waiting for the train to come up. I saw the bridge turn about half open from the west to the north, and then saw a tug a few rods from the bridge. I afterwards saw the engine go in. I think the bridge was open, as I saw the men in charge of it at the levers. It is my impression that they turned it. I did not see the tug strike the bridge, although she came up close to it. I am certain that she did not strike the bridge. I ran when I saw the locomotive was sure to go into the water, and the tug might have struck the bridge while I was running. If she had struck heavy enough to make a mark I should have seen the bridge tremble or heard a noise. I would not swear that I saw the tenders turning the bridge. I came here as a witness voluntarily.

TESTIMONY OF C. F. MEYER.

Charles F. Meyer, sworn: I was on the north side of the track waiting for the train, and heard the tug's whistle. Mr. Patten said to me: "So there; there will be an accident." I saw the tug and train approaching the bridge at the same time. I saw the bridge moving north before the tug came up. If she had collided with the bridge I should have seen it. The boat was three or four rods from the bridge when I saw it open about three feet. I saw men on the bridge moving around, and the bridge opened before the tug reached it. The tug was moving slowly. I do not own any stock in either the railroad or tug-boat, and have no ill feeling against the railroad company.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM KEYS.

William Keys, sworn: I am a bridge-tender at the railroad bridge, and was on it at the time of the accident. I heard the tug's whistle. When a boat wants the bridge to open she whistles three times. She only whistled once, but I should have opened the bridge if the train had not been approaching. Seeing the train coming I hauled down the signal, and the tug ran into the bridge, and knocked it half open. The bridge was locked for trains to pass over at that time. I swear positively that the tug struck the bridge and caused it to open. The tug was in the bend of the river when she blew her whistle. I stood by the signal-rope in the centre of the bridge. There was no lever in the bridge when the tug struck it. The bridge had not been open for fifteen minutes before. If the tug and locomotive had whistled at the same time I should use my judgment as to which had the right of way. I was sober that day. Two other men were on the bridge at the time. Tow-boats have assisted in opening the bridge by shoving against it, but I never consented to it. I have signals to stop the train when tugs are approaching. If the bridge was locked a boat might run into it without opening it or knocking the bolt out of the socket. If the bridge was partially open, and a train was coming around the curve, I could not close it in time for the train to cross.

TESTIMONY OF MIKE HALLORAN.

Michael Halloran, sworn: I am employed as tender at the railroad bridge, and was there when the accident occurred. I have been there three and a half years. I heard the tug whistle three times. She was coming toward the bridge pretty rapidly from the south. The bridge was closed. Mr. Keys has charge of the locks of the bridge. The tug was just mouth of the bend in the river when she whistled. I never open the bridge for one whistle. There must be two or more whistles. When the tug struck the bridge I was in the centre of it, facing the tug. I saw her strike. The bridge was locked, the bolts being two or three inches in the socket. In case of a collision the bolts will spring, and the bridge open if it is light, but if there was a train on it the bridge would remain in its place. I made no signal to the tug or train. As soon as the tug struck the bridge I jumped on the protection. After the locomotive fell into the river, I returned and shoved the bridge into its place. I have no instructions or orders from the railroad company regarding my duty. I generally give the tow-boats the right of way, but I thought the train had the right of way this time. I could not say whether or not Keys gave any signals. He might have done so, as my back was toward him. A similar collision occurred some time ago, and the only mark left on the bridge was made by the iron on the cut-water of the tug. The bolt of the bridge did not come out at that time.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WARREN.

John Warren, sworn: Am in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company, and stationed at Kinzie street bridge. I had hold of the turning bar when the locomotive struck the bridge, and was thrown down by the concussion. The tug's whistle was blown twice, perhaps three times, when she was approaching. The "fish" was up and down, showing that the train had the right of way, and that the tug must stop. There were three persons on the bridge at the time. A little mark was made where she struck it. I have known boats to strike the bridge before, and help to open it. When the tug whistled the train was in sight. The tug was then about 200 yards from the bridge. The bolt which holds the bridge was not bent or broken. I was trying to turn the bridge back into its place when the train struck it. The train struck the bridge about three seconds after the tug struck it. The foreman never gave me any instructions about the [illegible].

TESTIMONY OF H. WEBBER.

Henry Webber, sworn: I work for Mears & Bates. I saw the locomotive go into the river, and I pulled the engineer out. Did not see the tug-boat. The bridge was open before the locomotive went in. I did not see the men at the lever. I was about 200 feet from the bridge, on Kingsbury street.

TESTIMONY OF C. FISHER.

Charles Fisher, sworn: I saw the tug strike the bridge, and the bridge swing open about twelve feet. The bridge tenders tried to get the bridge back, but they were not quick enough. The locomotive went into the river. The bridge men were in the middle of the bridge.

TESTIMONY OF P. SWANSON.

Peter Swanson, sworn: Am assistant at Kinzie street bridge—the city bridge. I heard the tug whistle, and saw that the fish sign on the railroad bridge was placed so that the bridge was to be opened. The train, I suppose, was near Market street. When the tug came near, she slackened up, and the locomotive's wheels were reversed, as I could tell by the quickness of the exhaust. The tug, I think—I am not positive—struck the bridge, and the locomotive coming on it, opened it quicker. I do not remember hearing the brakes of the bridge open. I generally hear them opened. I am guided in opening my bridge for vessels or tugs coming north by the position of the fish on the railroad bridge. The fish that day was placed so as to indicate that vessels could go through. It had been that way before, and trains had gone over the bridge—the trains running faster than usual to get ahead of the approaching tugs. The McClellan was near the bend in the river when she whistled, for the bridge was open. I should think if the tug struck the bridge hard the bolt would come out of the socket and leave a mark on the woodwork. I have seen tugs, after the bridge was open, run against it, and push it faster than the bridge-tenders were making it go. It was done at the bridge-tender's request, when they were not able to start it. The tug Green struck it the other night. There was but one new mark on the bridge; could not tell whether the McClellan made it or not. I do not think the McClellan struck the bridge hard enough to open the catch.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN STEEL.

Captain T. W. Steel, sworn: Am Harbor Master. When the "fish" is horizontal it means that tugs can go through; when it is perpendicular, or up and down, it means that the train can pass. I think the tugs understood the working of the signal. No complaint was ever made to me about it. There are five Harbor Masters besides me. They do not report to me. The Board of Public Works appointed me, and then appointed them as assistants. They are not instructed to report to me.

TESTIMONY OF C. HALL.

Charles Hall, sworn: I was fireman of the locomotive Wheeler. When we were near the bridge the tug struck it. The "fish" was horizontal, and we attempted to stop the engine when the bridge-tenders dropped the fish and motioned us to come on. We gave her sand, and she went ahead. Then the tug struck the bridge. There were three of us on the engine—the engineer, Mr. Lee, and myself. The engineer reversed the engine, but could not stop her. It was about two seconds and a half after the fish was turned that the tug struck the bridge. I did not see the tug until she had struck it. We were a block and a half from the bridge when the bridge-tender swung his hat for us to come ahead. I saw the bridge open as soon as the tug struck it.

TESTIMONY OF M. A. DEVINE.

Marcus A. Devine, sworn: I was on the train at the time of the accident. In an instant the engine was reversed, and I thought there was something wrong. I put the brake on and jumped off to see what was the matter. I saw the bridge was swung. I ran down, and when I got there the engineer was being pulled out of the water. I did not see the signals, or saw a tug when I went down. I don't think the train was going over four miles an hour. There were several jars, and the train stopped after going twenty feet from where I felt the first jar.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN HICKEY.

Mr. John Hickey, who built the railroad bridge, testified that he thought the bolts, which kept the bridge in place, could be thrown out by a sudden jar. In 1864 a tug ran against the Sixteenth street bridge, and threw it into the river.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN RIDER.

Captain Duane Rider, of the tug boat McClellan, stated that he was going up the river after a vessel, and, as the bridge didn't open soon enough, he rang the bell to stop his boat, but she struck the bridge easily. He had frequently put the bow of his boat against the bridge and helped open it. The fish was horizontal, and it remained so after the bridge was open. He blew the boat's whistle three times when she was approaching the bridge. He was positive the bridge was not jarred, as the boat was backing at the time she struck.

STATEMENT OF ENGINEER SHAY.

Morris Shay, the engineer of the McClellan, stated that the engine of the boat was reversed when she came in contact with the bridge.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS BURGESS.

Thomas Burgess, formerly Master Mechanic of the Galena Road, testified that the springs put a pressure of 300 pounds on the bridge bolts. When in their sockets it would require a very heavy blow to displace them. As a mechanic he would say that the bridge could not have been thrown open by the tug if the bolts were in their places, as there was too much leverage to overcome.

THE VERDICT.

This ended the testimony, and the jury, after considerable deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

That the said William Lee came to his death, November 8, 1871, by drowning in the Chicago River, at the east end of the railroad bridge belonging to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, situated near Kinzie street, and we, the jury, find that said accident was occasioned by the incompetency and carelessness of one William Keys, bridge-tender of said railroad bridge, and also the carelessness of the officers of the above-mentioned company; we furthermore censure them for the use of their present signal, and fully exonerate Captain Duane Rider and Engineer Morris Shay, of the tug boat George B. McClellan, from all blame.

REAL ESTATE.

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD YESTERDAY—CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] st., between Chicago av and Second st, [illegible] front, 24x100 feet; dated Nov. 9; consideration, $[illegible].

North 40 1-3 feet of Lots 2 and 10, in Block 3, [illegible] Addition; also, Lots 1 and 2, in Kinzie's E. 1-2 Lot 7 of Block 21, Section 33, 40, 14; dated Oct. 21; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 3 in High's E. 1-2 Block 16, Sheffield's Addition, being the southeast corner of High and Belden av; dated Nov. 14; consideration, $400.

Lot 4 in Block 4 in High's E 1-2 Block 16 Sheffield's Addition; dated 14; consideration, $[illegible].

Indiana-av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 50x150 ft; dated Sept. 26; consideration, $2,250.

Winchester av, south of Harrison st, e f, 24x100 ft; dated Nov. 13; consideration, $600.

Lots 43 and 44 in Campbell's Block 2 of Morris, w 1-2, s w 1-4, Sec. 18, 39, 14; dated Nov. 13; consideration, $2,000.

SUMMARY.

Real estate mortgages and trust deeds, 19; quit-claim deeds and releases, 7; leases on real estate, 2; other instruments conveying property in Cook County, 9; chattel mortgages, 5; together with 9 documents which were re-recorded by reason of the fire.

SETTING THEM RIGHT.

What Mark Sheridan Did Say, and What Mr. Titsworth Does Not Know.

Mr. Brown Concludes Not to Resign, Although Satisfied that He was Repudiated Along with Gund.

It would appear that there was an error in the report of a brief interview with Police Commissioner Sheridan, published in yesterday's paper. It was there stated that Mr. Sheridan had informed a reporter of this paper that Mr. Titsworth could furnish some damning testimony against the parties responsible for the burning up of Chicago. Anxious to find out what the Police Commissioner appeared so little anxious to have found out, the reporter visited the police headquarters, and walked into the Commissioners' room. There were present Commissioners Brown and Sheridan, and Mr. A. D. Titsworth.

On entering the room, the reporter was saluted with the following duet, sung by the two latter gentlemen:

"What kind of a fellow are you, anyway?"

Reporter. What's the matter, Mr. Sheridan?

Mr. Titsworth (in high dudgeon). What's your authority for stating that I know anything criminating the members of the Fire Department? What authority have you, I say, for making use of the language you did with regard to the department?

Reporter. Why, Mr. Sheridan was my authority. You look as if there was a mistake somewhere.

Messrs. Sheridan and Titsworth. Mistake! I should think there was a mistake.

Reporter. Didn't you tell me so yesterday, while we were talking in the sergeant's room with the other reporter?

Mr. Sheridan. You got the thing mixed. I said there would be some capital developments from the criminations and recriminations of the members of the department, from which we should eventually gather some startling facts.

Mr. Titsworth. Why, bless me, don't you see that it makes it appear that there is a collusion between Mr. Sheridan and myself with regard to the Fire Department. It makes me out arranging with him for the prosecution of the members of the department.

Mr. Sheridan. I told you about Mr. Brown's probable resignation, but you blundered most fearfully when you mentioned Mr. Titsworth's name in that connection.

Mr. Titsworth. I came down this morning mad as a hatter with Sheridan for having made the statement. Over a dozen men have been to me to-day expressing their astonishment with regard to the statement. You know my peculiar relation with both the Police and Fire Departments, and you know what an injury such a statement will be to me.

Reporter. As there was no intention to injure you, Mr. Titsworth, and as you say you really know nothing about it, I shall, of course, make a correction.

Mr. Titsworth. Why, sir, I don't know a mortal thing about it. I couldn't understand Sheridan's having used my name and I couldn't make out anything about it. I came down this morning to see Sheridan about it. It's the talk of the whole town, and I shall suffer by it.

Mr. Sheridan. Don't make such a correction as you reporters sometimes do when called upon, and make the thing worse than ever.

Reporter. All right. How is that, Mr. Brown, about your resigning? Is there any ground for the rumor?

Mr. Titsworth. Mr. Brown is not going to resign. He had expressed that intention, but we've been talking it over with him. He has made up his mind to stick to it like a man, and brave it out.

Mr. Brown. Yes, I made up my mind to resign. To tell the truth, I'm tired of this business. The whole city is down on this board. They have an idea that everything has been mismanaged, and I am tired of it all. I was brought up to be a lawyer, and probably never should have quitted that profession. I am sorry I ever did. Now we are all even again. The other members of the bar stand on the same footing with myself, and the way is open before us alike. You see everything has been destroyed, and must be begun again. I should, therefore, not be at a disadvantage now in returning to my profession, to which I always was devoted. It always was a source of pleasure to me to be with my books, and I regret ever having left them. Then, again, as I said before, the public intimate that my resignation would be well received. Gund is every bit as good a man as I am—every inch of him. The same men who elected Gund to the Commissionership elected me. Look at the terrible majority by which he was defeated. It is an expression of the people's opinion of both of us. It is a vote of no confidence. Therefore I thought of offering my resignation. [illegible] Police Commissioner, and am getting very tired of the constant anxiety. The responsibilities of the office are very great; and they increase every day. Of course I would not throw down the office and walk off. I would be quite willing to hold the position until we have completed this examination, and found out who were the responsible parties; I would stay on a month, or two months if necessary, but then I would be glad if some better man, some one more in favor with the public, would take it and let me go back to my business.

Reporter. You are strongly in favor of an investigation?

Mr. Brown. Most certainly I am. But how can we have an investigation (pointing to the cold, cheerless, limited apartment) without a stove, with nothing at hand, with no room even to turn round in, and with all our efforts concentrated in keeping ourselves warm. We shall have everything comfortably arranged in a day or two, but until then we must do the best we can. It takes twenty-four hours to do a day's work now, everything is so cheerless and disarranged. I am quite willing to take my share of the examination, but you see I have both the Police and Fire Departments to look after. It takes more of my time to look round than it ever did. Therefore it becomes impossible for me to devote my whole time to the investigations. That is why I suggested to Chadwick that he should look into the matter. The others would willingly furnish testimony and have the witnesses brought here, and in fact do all we could do. He is a rapid penman, and could manage it excellently. The investigation might take several days, and I could not sit here all that time and leave my other duties to shift for themselves.

This terminated the interview.

RELEASE OF A THIEF.

He is Arrested by His Victim, is Induced to Refund the Money, and Discharged by a Police Captain.

There are two notorious confidence men in Chicago at present, and, although one of them was arrested yesterday, just after he had swindled a Canadian out of $87, he was permitted to go on his way rejoicing. This man's name is "Billy" Brush. His associate, or pal, who was with him at the time the money was taken, is Hosie Sweitzer. Both of these fellows were in Chicago previous to the fire, and pocketed hundreds of dollars by the "gold trick," that is, giving a greenhorn three or four, or more, brass pieces about the size of a $20 gold piece, in a buckskin bag, as security for money loaned (?) them. The "suckers," as the thieves call their victims, made complaints to the police authorities, but Brush and his man Friday could never be found (?). As stated, these two scoundrels robbed a man yesterday. The Canadian met them afterward, and seized Brush by the collar. Sweitzer was nimble footed, and ran into an alley and made his escape. Brush was taken over to the First Precinct Station, and told Captain Hickey privately that if he would let him go he would "turn up"—that is, give back the money. The Canadian, it is said, consented (?) to withdraw his complaint, if this was done. Brush said he hadn't the money with him, so the accommodating Captain told Sergeant Buckley to take a buggy and drive Brush to his lodging place. Thither Buckley took him, the money was obtained, and the two returned to the station. The Canadian was then handed his $87, and, after he left, Brush was told to go. Is not this way of doing police business reprehensible? It is not known to outsiders what consideration induced the Captain to set free this thief, but it is fair to infer that he was not released without showing his appreciation for the kindness and gentlemanly manner with which he was treated.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Real Estate Movement.

The leading real estate men of Chicago have issued a circular, setting forth the imperative necessity of some concerted action whereby Chicago real estate may be restored to its value, and capitalists may have confidence in it as security for loans, and whereby the unsettled condition of titles may be made the subject of a memorial to the Legislature. A meeting of the real estate men is called, to be held at Standard Hall to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, to take such practical measures as will tend to reorganize business upon a satisfactory basis, and devise a method, upon the best legal advice, by which the Legislature can re-establish the records of title, so as speedily to enable our citizens to procure the necessary loans for rebuilding the city, and to facilitate the transfer of real estate. The address is signed by thirty of the leading real estate men of the city, and it is hoped that all these dealers who have not been seen will also respond to the call.

Presbyterian Losses.

The losses sustained by the Presbyterian denomination of Chicago in the great fire, are summed up as follows by a writer in the *Interior*: "Our three oldest, largest, and wealthiest churches are utterly destroyed; a number of our mission schools are burned up; the homes of nearly 15,000 members of our congregations are in ashes; almost every prominent business man in any one of the churches—whether of those destroyed or of those saved—is crippled, if not ruined, by losses sustained by the fire; our seminary is placed in straitened circumstances because of the failure of its invested funds to yield a revenue sufficient to meet its expenses, and out of the $1,500,000, which is the estimated total loss of the churches in the city, nearly one-third of this falls upon the Presbyterian Church of Chicago."

Lost and Missing.

Thomas Allen, James Allen, Enoch and Edward Allen, are inquired after by George Allen, of No. 16, Ryland street, North Birmingham, England.

—Mr. George S. Malley, wife and child, are inquired after by their relative, Joseph Kirkwood, of Montibello, Killeney, Ireland.

—Miss Hannah Nash, teacher, is inquired after by her sister, Mrs. R. L. DeBurgh, of the vicarage, West Drayton, Middlesex, England.

—Mrs. Giles, formerly of No. [illegible] South Clark street, and Mrs. [illegible] and Maggie [illegible], are inquired after by their relative, Mr. John [illegible] Gotsman, photographer, No. 20 Queen street, Bath.

—Mr. Peter McLean, who lodged with Alexander Stewart on Aberdeen street, and Mr. Charles McLean (Presbyterian Seminary) are inquired after by Mr. H. McLean.

Stamps on Deeds.

J. A. Irvin, Esq., Deputy Collector of the First District of Illinois, is in receipt of the following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: "I reply to your letter of October 31, 1871, that when deeds duly stamped have been lost or destroyed, as by fire, counterparts executed to replace them need not be stamped. In such case the new deed should contain a recital of the facts, and show the reason for its execution. Very respectfully, J. W. Douglas, Commissioner."

Look Out for Him.

A man giving the name of W. Campbell has been turning the Chicago calamity to account by lecturing on the great fire, and collecting money "for the sufferers." He made collections at Marion, Shelbyville, Pana, Assumption, and other places in Illinois. At the last-named place his true character became known, and he narrowly escaped arrest by flight, going east, as is supposed. His height is about five feet five inches, medium size, black hair, side whiskers and an unmistakable scar on the right cheek, extending from the cheek bone to near the bottom of the face.

Base Ball.

Of the old Forest City nine, of Cleveland, J. White, Pratt, Carleton, Sutton, Allison, and Pabor have been re-engaged. The new players under contract are Sweasy, of the Olympics, and Scott Hastings, of the Rockfords. Sweasy will play second base and probably captain the nine, and Hastings will either be the regular or change catcher. The Cleveland Directors are making efforts to secure the services of Radcliff for short stop, and Cummings for change pitcher.

Announcements.

The members of the Mulligan Zouaves are requested to meet to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at No. 121 Kinzie street, corner of Union, for the transaction of important business.

—Postmaster Eastman requests those whose addresses are changed since the fire, and who had been receiving regular newspapers, to send their present address to the Post Office.

Miscellaneous.

Three hundred bushels of sacked onions have been sent from Davenport, Iowa on application of the Odd Fellows' Relief Committee of Chicago.

—A correspondent who signs himself "An Outside Rider on the Omnibus," writes that the facade of the Insurance Building, near the northwest corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, gives signs of falling, and suggests that, although to pull it down would be to destroy a very pretty ruin, its removal would calm the disturbed feelings of passers-by.

—At half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the basin, at the foot of Eldridge court. The man had been observed a short time before seated on the bank, drinking whiskey from a bottle. No one saw him jump or fall into the water, and it is thought he committed suicide. He was about 60 years of age, and evidently a German. The corpse was taken to the boat house on the shore, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

A Worthy Example.

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, as is shown in another column, did a very sensible thing about its losses, namely, sent currency here to its agent to pay its small policy-holders before the banks were open. This action, no doubt, prevented considerable distress, and is worthy of all commendation.

Boots and Shoes.

G. S. Richardson & Co., No. 44 West Randolph street, have a full stock of boots, shoes, and rubbers, selected especially to meet the wants of the Chicago people, from the best Eastern houses. Their kip and calf boots, hand made, for men's and boys' wear, are a specialty.

Fifty Bales Blankets

Will be sold by Wm. A. Butters & Co., this morning, at their Red Front Salesroom.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Many, Many Years.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Cheapest and Best.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

Better Late Than Never.—If your teeth are going, and you have not yet tried the "Sozodont," as a preservative, try it now. Abandon all other dentifrices, and give it a fair chance: it is guaranteed to be as harmless as water.

DIED.

WHITNEY—In this city, at the residence of Mr. D. B. Cameron, No. 1[illegible] Throop st., Mrs. Della M. Whitney, aged 30 years.

Funeral this morning at 10 o'clock from Mr. Cameron's residence.

GEORGE—In this city, on Monday evening, at 15 minutes to 7 o'clock, William George. Will be buried at Graceland.

Funeral from No. 3 North Green st., at 1 o'clock p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Fire-Proof LECTURE COURSE WILL OPEN WITH ANNA DICKINSON, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, In her new and popular lecture, "Out of the Depths," In the First Congregational Church, corner Ann and Washington-sts.

Tickets, 50 cents. For Sale at Emmons' Book Store, in Thompson's Block, 239 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY AT THE GLOBE. IMMENSE SUCCESS! OF THE PLAY OF THE DAY, DIVORCE, Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Particular Notice.—In consequence of the great length of the play, the Matinee performances will commence at Two o'clock precisely.

AUCTION SALES.

25 crates White Graniteware, 100 boxes Glassware, Invoice of Table Cutlery, 20 rolls New Wool Carpeting, AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the RED FRONT Salesroom, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

50 bales Blankets AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 11 1-2 o'clock, At the RED FRONT SALESROOM, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.

14 bales White Mackinaw Blankets.
8 bales No. 1 Ontario White Blankets.
9 bales Eagle Berth White Blankets.
7 bales Diamond C Brown Blankets.
4 bales Diamond C Silver Gray Blankets.
6 bales Army Blue and Gray Blankets.
5 bales best Comforters.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, Woolens, Clothing, Hosiery, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, Knit Goods, Suspenders, etc., AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the RED FRONT Salesroom, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Imported Underwear, for men, women, and children, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., AT AUCTION, On Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, at our RED FRONT Salesrooms, 2 and 4 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

10 CASES All Wool 3-4 and 6-4 Cassimeres, AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 16, at the RED FRONT Salesroom. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO., COUNTRY AND City Merchants. We mean just what we say when we offer you, AT AUCTION, By Catalogue, On WEDNESDAY, November 15, at 9 1-2 a. m., 300 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots. 200 cases Women's, Misses', and Children's Polish. 100 cases Women's and Misses' Serge Goods. 150 cases Assorted Rubber Goods, And a line of Men's Fur-Lined Balmorals. These Boots and Shoes are from the leading makers of the East and West. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

539 West Monroe-st. The entire contents of an elegantly-furnished house At Auction. Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Marble-top Tables, What-Nots, Extension tables, Mirrors, Lounges, Paintings, Crockery, China and Glassware, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, an elegant Rosewood Piano, William Knabe, maker, on THURSDAY, NOV. 16, at 10 o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A Poor Store BUT THE BEST STOCK OF Watches, Jewelry, PLATED-WARE, CUTLERY, &C., IN CHICAGO, AT AUCTION, every evening, and at WHOLESALE PRICES during the day. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, office 61 Hubbard-court. AT AUCTION, Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock p. m., ON THE PREMISES, HOUSE AND LOT, 369 West Lake-st. House two-story frame, 10 rooms, water, gas, etc. Lot 25x181 feet. Terms at sale.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL YOU THAT HAVE HORSES TO SELL OR board can get first-class care and get them sold on short notice. I have sold since yesterday for $[illegible], and plenty of customers for horses at their real value. Corner Harmon-court and Victoria-av., rear of 525, 527, 529, and 531 Wabash-av. M. C. BRADLEY.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER WILL OFFER AT public auction at their stables and yards, corner of State and Twenty-second sts., Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, 10 horses, 7 top buggies, 4 square box business wagons, 10 open buggies, 4 lumber wagons and heavy harness, 10 sets single harness, and other property too numerous to mention.

BOARDING AND STABLING—FOR EIGHT horses. Apply corner Green and Monroe-sts. J. T. RAWLEIGH & CO.

FOR SALE—$225 WILL BUY A SOUND YOUNG team of horses and nearly new wagon and harness. Apply at 369 Thirtieth-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE FINE BLOCK HORSES, just from the country, one coach team, and a number of common single drivers; also two good saddle horses, I think, very cheap, at corner of Harmon-court and Victoria-av., rear of 525, 527, 529, and 531 Wabash-av. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—20 HEAVY MULES, IN PAIRS, suitable for dirt-wagons, 4 horses, at Farmers' Hotel stable, corner of Lake and Desplaines-sts.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS WAGON, IN GOOD ORder; will be sold cheap. Address A B, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPRING TRUCK AND EXPRESS wagon. Have been used but little and are both in good order. Will be sold cheap. Apply at 793 West Madison-st. ROWE, GRAVES & CO.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HEAVY DRAUGHT horses, weight, 12 and 14 cwt; 6 and 7 years old; in good condition; also, a double set of new harness; work for the team at $5 per day. Apply at 436 Union-st., near Twelfth-st. W. LUMSDEN.

FOR SALE—THE CLEVELAND LIGHTNING Rod Co. having closed business for the season, offer for sale the balance of their horses; also, a lot of harness; those wishing to purchase good young horses cheap would do well to call. O. F. BAKER, 45 St. John's-place, West Side.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY TO WINter for partial use of the same. Address RESPONSIBLE, Tribune office.

WANTED TO BUY—HORSE, TOP BUGGY AND harness; also, saddle pony. Reply, describing property, to M B, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD HORSE WITH HARness, suitable for light wagon; also, one light covered wagon. Apply at 730 State-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A FINE BUGGY horse, good size, figure, and action. Inquire at HOWLAND'S livery stable, 105 Twenty second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE FOR cash. Address N. W. Fertilizing Company, City.

$150 WILL BUY TEAM OF HORSES AND harness, and good strong flour and feed wagon. Call at No 12 Hubbard-st, for particulars, or will sell the team for $100.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CALLS BOTH TO PURchase and lease lots in burnt district, at reasonable figures. GEORGE & HILL, 320 State-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN THE BURNT district or otherwise. Will pay part cash; balance in a good farm. Address RETIRED FARMER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, LOTS in the burnt districts. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO PURCHASE A LOT—cheap—25 to 50 feet, by a good depth, somewhere in the district bounded by Harrison-st., Michigan-av., and the river, for building purposes. Will pay one-half cash. Address, for five days, stating exact location and lowest price, EASTERN CAPITALIST, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 120 acres choice land near Kilbourn City, Wis. Difference paid in cash. JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD-SIZED corner lot, from 50 to 100 feet front, on State-st. or Wabash-av., north of Adams-st. Address B, 581 Wabash-av.

WANTED—25 OR 75 FEET BETWEEN VAN Buren, Washington, Dearborn and Market-sts. Owners who want all cash address B D, Box 866 P. O.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—ONE OR ONE and one-half hours' ride from the city, near a stream of water, a good-sized, comfortable house, with one, two, or three acres of ground; will be permanent, by a responsible party. Address A S, 487 West Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF L. A. ORONhund. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, please address DR. W. D. BLAIR, 85 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY McFALL, who formerly lived on West Side. Address C, Sherman House.

PERSONAL—WILL LUKE BUHRLE, LATE OF the North Side, or any one who knows his present address, please send it to A. M. THOMSON, 79 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL—WILL DR. PEABODY ADDRESS a letter to J. LEWIS, 164 Griswold-st.

PERSONAL—THE PARTIES THAT STOLE MY wagon Saturday night, from corner of Jackson and Jefferson-sts, were seen and are known; if not returned at once they will get into trouble. S. E. MICHAM.

PERSONAL—MRS. ETTA LABUE WILL MEET her friend from New York by addressing care Tribune office, CHARLES X.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. [illegible] CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

I WILL LOAN MONEY ON WAREHOUSE REceipt, chattel mortgages, watches, diamonds, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR 6 MONTHS. Address T H, Tribune office.

$3,000 OR MORE TO LOAN TO A PARTY who will give me employment as cashier or bookkeeper. The best of references. Address C 84, Tribune office.

$60,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, for one or 60 days, on good security. Good secured paper bought and sold. [illegible] Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE GREAT Fire; or Chicago, her past, present, and future. The origin, progress, and results of the Great Chicago Conflagration; graphic scenes, incidents, and details of the disaster; list of the principal bankers, manufacturers, and merchants who are losers; a complete picture of Chicago, before and after the fire; the trade and commerce of Chicago, and details of its municipal affairs, and the great fires of the world, by Geo. P. Upton and J. Sheahan, Associate Editors of The Chicago Tribune. A book of about 450 pages, illustrated by the best artists, and will be worthy the confidence of all. Will be sold exclusively by subscription. Agents wanted in every town. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 194 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Messrs. Colbert and Chamberlin, of The Chicago Tribune. A concise history of the past of this most wonderful of cities, and a detailed, circumstantial, and most vivid account of its destruction by fire, with scenes, incidents, &c. To be complete in one handsomely bound octavo volume of about 500 pages, with numerous illustrations by Chapin & Gulick, from photographic views taken on the spot. Agents' bound prospectus (price, 50c) now ready. For circulars, etc., address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$200 A MONTH! EMPLOYment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—THE GREAT CHICAGO Fire. The crowning horror of the nineteenth century. 100,000 persons reduced to beggary. Fearful scenes; heart-rending incidents. 1,000 copies of this book selling per day. Sample copy, post paid, 50 cents. This book contains a splendid map, illustrations and a very full history. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $20 PER DAY CAN be made by either sex, with my new articles. Samples sent free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL SHEPARD'S improved spring bed. An active man can make from $3 to $6 per day. Inquire at 120 North Desplaines-st., second floor.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND county to sell the latest and most novel invention for marking linen, books, cards, etc. Send for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, General Western Agent, 133 South Sangamon-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S GREAT WESTern Map and Picture Depot furnishes the best line of goods in America for travelling agents. Full stock of maps, charts, engravings, photographs, chromos, and stirring pictures of Chicago in flames, $7 per hundred; books, giving complete history of the conflagration, embellished with maps and pictures, $15 per hundred. Send for new circular of popular goods. GEO. F. CRAM, [illegible] West Lake-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND AVEnue property.

Wabash-av., north of Madison-st., 100x180.
Wabash-av., northwest corner of Twelfth-st., 28x100.
Wabash-av., southwest corner of Thirty-first-st., 100x180.
Wabash-av., south of Fourteenth-st., east front, 24x170.
Michigan-av., southwest corner of Madison-st., [illegible].
Michigan-av., adjoining Michigan Avenue Hotel, 22x110.
Michigan-av., southwest corner of Harrison-st., 77x173.
Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. (marble front house), 25x120.
Michigan-av., northeast corner of Twenty-ninth-st., 181x164.
Michigan-av., northwest corner of Thirty-second-st., for lease, 50x170.
Michigan-av., near Jackson-st., 25x173.
Indiana-av., a little south of Thirty-fifth-st., east front, 25x176.
Lake-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts., 40x180.
Lake-st., near Franklin, with front also on Franklin, 20x100.
Washington-st., northeast corner of Wells-st., 40x110.
State-st., north of Randolph-st., 20x84.
Madison-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; only $1,000 cash payment to one wishing to improve, 40x90.
Van Buren-st., 125 feet west of Wells-st., 20x100.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 416 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—142 FULTON-ST., NEW building 150 by 45 feet. P. W. GATES, 80 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS double house, centrally located, with an acre of ground, splendid fruit, in the pleasant village of Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wis., three hours' ride from Chicago. The most beautiful country residence out of Chicago, and can be had at a great bargain. Address, for price, &c., A. L. KANE, 13 North Jefferson-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—NO. 119 EIGHTEENTH-ST., BEtween State-st. and Wabash-av., three-story, English basement, 11 rooms; furnace, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements; suitable for residence or business purposes. A bargain, at $8,000. No advance since the fire. Terms easy. WM. HANSBROUGH, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—678 STATE ST.—5 DOORS NORTH of Twelfth, a two-story frame building, with good yard and barn. There is a three-years' ground lease. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE burnt district; residences and unimproved property. Parties seeking investments are respectfully requested to call and examine lists. FREDL. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE 544 Michigan-av. One of the most handsomely finished houses in Chicago. Terms very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—50 OR 100 FEET FRONT by 100 feet on west side of Canal-st., between Adams and Jackson. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted-st., corner of Randolph-st., Masonic Buildings.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN—FIVE LOTS, each 25 by 178 feet, on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agent, No. 9 South Halsted-st., corner of Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT WITH RAILROAD facilities, suitable for a small elevator and feed mill, brewery, malt house, or other manufacturing purposes. 326 feet front on corner of Twenty-seventh-st. and Illinois Central Railroad track; price low, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted-st., corner of Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—40 BY 180 FEET—[illegible] Wabash-av., between Monroe and Adams. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted-st., corner of Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH LOTS ON Lake-st., Wabash-av., and Washington-st., in the burnt district, embracing some very choice localities, which are offered at a large discount on former prices. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, No. 7 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF FIFTEEN ROOMS, and lot 25x180 feet, No. 199 West Kinzie-st. Suitable for business. For sale cheap. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 50x250 FEET, running through to Broadway, near Twenty-seventh-st.; price low; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted-st., corner of Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST-ST. AND COTTAGE-place, 100x110 feet, southwest corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage-place. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted-st., corner of Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY CHEAP, 80 FEET front on the river at foot of Huron-st., well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or for wood, coal or lumber yard. A rare bargain is offered in this property either for use and occupancy, or as an investment. For terms, etc., apply to F. HATHEWAY, No. 7 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LOT SUITABLE FOR 5 stores, basement and hotel, about 75x100, located on the northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. I hold the abstract-titles all right; will be sold at a grand bargain, for I mean business. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 5-ROOM COTTAGE ON Washington-av., lease 3 1-2 years, $50 per year, $1,200. Also, 16-room house, and lot, on Carpenter-st., near Fulton, cheap. COFFMAN & COLLARD, 167 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARN NEAR CORNER MADISON and Halsted-sts.; will hold 12 horses. Inquire at 77 South Halsted-st., at 1 p. m. HUNT.

FOR SALE—CLARK ST. LOTS, NEAR VAN Buren-st., Nos. 298 and 300; 37 1-2x162 feet to alley; $[illegible] per foot. M. LANCASTER, 386 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—20X100 FT. ON WEST MADISON-st., between Union and Halsted-sts., a fine business lot at a bargain. A. DOROTHY, 289 State-st., 2d floor. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—30X100 FT. WITH COTTAGE OF 7 rooms, gas, water, and sewer, all in good order, on West Madison-st., 150 ft. west of Ashland-av. A. DOROTHY, 289 State-st., 2d floor. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A MARBLE front house near Twenty-sixth-st., $16,500.

Michigan-av.—House and lot, 50x175, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

Calumet-av.—A splendid residence near Twenty-third-st., $25,000.

[illegible] several residences on this avenue that can be bought very reasonable.

We have several houses on leased ground, well situated, that we can sell below the market.

THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN THE BURNT district on Madison, Washington, and Randolph-sts, and the avenues. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A VARIETY OF GOOD RESIdences on South and West Sides at such prices and terms as should insure speedy sale. Also a variety of choice new houses in Evanston, Glencoe, and Highland Park, on very favorable terms or for rent, and a few cottages on monthly payments. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT PROPERTY ON Wabash, State, North Wabash-av., near Wells, at a fair price and easy terms, or would lease for 20 years. On Lake-st., near Wells, 20 feet front at a reduced figure, or would exchange for improved or inside property. Also North Side lots on Erie, Superior, Oak, Illinois-sts. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 43 HONORE-ST., front, first-class style and finish; price $6,500; easy terms; or rent until May 1 at $75 per month. FOTWIN & CORBY, 214 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON WABASH-av., near Fourteenth-st., 2-story frame house, with lease of lot running 4 1-2 years, at $100 per year. Price of house and lease, $3,500. Apply to A. R. WING, 339 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 3 story and basement, pressed brick. Contains modern improvements. Lot 25x[illegible] front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 585 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON NORTH Branch, lot 330x800 feet, giving a river front with good dock of 350 feet. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR LASalle, lot 30x190 feet; this is a first-class, central, business locality. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, or W. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD CULTIVATED FARM OF 80 acres (25 acres timber), running water, house, orchard, &c., near Sharon, Boone County, Illinois, can be had cheap. AYRES & EOFF, 441 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, 4 MILES FROM Court House—2-story frame house with brick basement. Lot 50x125. Price, $3,000. Terms of payment: $800 cash, $375 in 6 months, and balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent interest. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, houses, lots, and farms, cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 450 State-st., by the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SUBurban residence at Lemont, Ill., on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, only 25 miles from Chicago; two minutes' walk from depot; good cistern, well, and barn; house is nearly new, and furnished in first-class style. For particulars inquire of J. A. FISK, Lemont, Ill.

$1,000 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL NEW 7-room cottage and lot at North Evanston; only $200 down and $15 a month until paid. Now, get you a house, and pay no more than you would pay for rent. I also have a few lots left, cheap—$10 down, and $5 monthly. IRA BROWN, Room 6, southwest corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—400 ACRES PINE LAND ON YELlow River, in Wood County, Wisconsin, with steam saw-mill, blacksmith shop, boarding-house, and barns. Also, with above, if desired, 1,000 acres stump lands. Address BARRY, care W. E. Stockton & Co., Room 1, No. 43 South Canal-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS in successful operation, and with a well-assorted stock, for sale on easy terms. Apply for particulars to CHAS. SEEGER, Quincy, Ill.

A NICE MEAT MARKET, IN GOOD RUNNING order, for sale cheap. Apply on the premises, 532 South Halsted-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE finest stores in Central Wisconsin. Located in a rapidly growing city of about 4,000 inhabitants; the oldest and best located drug store in the place. For particulars address H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of store on State, near corner Eighteenth-st., doing good business. Going East account of sale. Call soon and secure a bargain.

FOR SALE—BRICKYARD IN SUBURBAN town, with capacity of about 25,000 red and white, pressed and common brick per day. J. T. DALE, 149 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. W. ELDRED, 229 RANDOLPH-st.—custom grist mill, with three run of stones, good water-power, 10 acres of land, dwelling house, &c., about 60 miles from Chicago, in a fine farming country. This property will be sold for two-thirds of its value, on easy terms, or exchanged for city property.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE, IN ILLINOIS, 140 miles from Chicago; a 3-run mill complete, with engine and boilers, and all the necessary machinery, with cooper's shop, etc., the entire for $6,500, or the engine and boiler, stones and machinery will be sold separately. Apply to W. J. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishers, foot of Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO BREWERS—RARE CHANCE TO make money.—For sale, rent or lease on good and favorable terms, in the city of New Orleans, the well known Zeelly's City Brewery, with a first-class bar room attached, situated at the corner of Magazine and Delord-sts., right in the heart of the city. The building was built especially for the business, and is a fine brick building, and in complete order, machinery and everything. A plan of the brewery can be seen and also further and more satisfactory information can be had by applying to E. A. MILLER, Money Order Department, Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

NEWS AND CIGAR STAND FOR SALE; ONE of the best stands in town. Inquire corner Reuben and Lake-sts. Will be sold cheap.

TO MANUFACTURERS—TO LEASE OR SELL all or part of our foundry and machine shops, with good water-power, in a splendid location for manufacturing, and facilities for shipping unequalled. Possession given at any time. For particulars, call on L. T. WILCOX, at the Briggs House, for four days, or address CALDWELL, TWICHELL & CO., Three Rivers, Mich.

$500 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES of a grocery store. To the right man will give five years lease. Address GROCERY, Tribune office.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN BUSIness and $1,000 stock. Clears $500 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital. 552 State-st., Room 2.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A greatest business that before the fire could not have been bought for double the amount. 130 West [illegible].

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOM 22x80, IN EGAN'S BUILDING, Madison-st., near Fifth-av. Apply at the building, or at 271 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES ON EAST side of Michigan-av. (Lake Park), between Congress and Van Buren-sts. Apply on premises to WM. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—A LODGE HALL ON NORTHWEST corner of South Clark and Eighteenth-sts. Inquire at AD. CANDLER, 361 South State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—IN ST. LOUIS—LARGE 5-STORY double front store, Nos. 217 and 219 North Main-st., between Pine and Olive-sts.; store 42x175 feet to alley; lately occupied by Messrs Dodd, Brown & Co. possession given January 1, 1872. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BROS., Real Estate Agents, 318 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—IN ST. LOUIS—LARGE NEW store, 30x150 feet, on Fifth-st., half block north of Southern Hotel; possession given December 1. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BROS., Real Estate Agents, 318 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—ELEGANT IRON FRONT—12 LAKE-st., 20x150, four stories, with high ceiling, and a well-lighted basement, to be completed by February 1. Tenants wanted; for further description and particulars apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 68 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ON ELDREDGE COURT—NEAR State-st., a new one-story and basement brick building, the first floor suitable for offices. The basement will be spacious and well lighted. Will be ready for use about November 20. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 68 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Dwelling house 835 Wabash-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., 2 large parlors 12 smaller rooms, and additions made to suit parties wishing to hire. GRANGE SARD.

TO RENT—ROOM 22 FEET FRONT, ON THE southeast corner Madison-st. and Southwestern-av. An excellent location for business. H. C. MOREY, 136 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BARN, WITH STABLES AND carriage house, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st. Address H, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, NEW THREE-story brick hotel in St. Joseph, Mich., known as the Hoyt House. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. C. HOYT, Banker, or C. W. ORMSBEE, Attorney, of St. Joseph, Mich.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 491 STATE-ST., near Twelfth, 17x70 ft., 12 ft. ceiling, with good front; immediate possession. Apply on the premises to owner.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, STATE AND SEVenteenth-sts. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—4 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—SECond floor 80 feet, third floor 78 feet deep, for merchandise, publishing, &c. A. KIDDER, office rear 46 in alley.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR of Rice & Jackson's building, occupied since the fire as editorial rooms by the Times. Have gas, with water and closets on same floor. Will make first-class offices for business or professional purposes. Apply at Room 3, No. 25 West Randolph-st., corner Jefferson.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES SUITABLE for insurance, banking, sewing machine or other business. Apply at 174 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE purposes, building 40x80; also good stable, near corner of Archer and Stewart-avs. Inquire of A. T. EWING, No. 487 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORE AND BASEment, corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Inquire of A. T. EWING, No. 487 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, without board, to gentlemen, with fire, gas, and good care. 474 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID UNFURNISHED rooms on Ashland-av., near Van Buren-st.; good reference required. M B, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM (partly furnished), in a private family, in the vicinity of the Clifton House. Apply at 227 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. 271 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—ONE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; terms reasonable. Inquire at 219 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping. 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ONE FRONT parlor and sleeping rooms, with fire, gas, and closets. No. 148 Third-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES 842 AND 844 WABASH-AV., furnished or unfurnished, for residence or business purposes. Apply at 844 Wabash-av. from 8 to 10 a. m., or Room 1, No. 43 South Canal-st., from 4 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, WITH FURnace, for sale, one block from Union Park, water and gas. Apply at 524 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—WELL-FURNISHed house, beautiful location, convenient to depot, schools, and churches; possession immediately. COSGROVE & ADAMS, Evanston.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 1153 MICHIGAN-av. to May, 1873; 3 stories and basement; 13 rooms; modern improvements; furnished.

TO RENT—HOUSE 7 ROOMS, $40; 2 ROOMS, $4; 1 room, $3; new brick, 10 minutes' ride, 10 rooms, $50. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A MARBLE-FRONT DWELLING near Union Park; 2 of them furnished. IRA BROWN, southwest corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., Room 6.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, closets, &c., good well, cistern, and half acre of land, all kinds of fruit; ten minutes' walk from depot of Waukegan, Ill. Inquire of DR. CLARKSON, Waukegan, or STOREY & KING, Attorneys, 140 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, brick barn, &c., near Lincoln Park. BALDWIN DAVIS, 31 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE and House Agents, 180 West Madison-st.—

Basements 210 and 212 Blue Island-av.
House 788 West Madison-st.; new.
312 and 314 West VanBuren-st.
Offices on Madison-st., corner Halsted.
Stores rented and rents collected.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE and House Agents, 180 West Madison-st.—

Furnished house on Monroe-st., good location, $80 per month.

House on Jackson-st., near Halsted, $40.
House on Taylor-st., $25.
Houses rented and rents collected.

TO RENT—356 WABASH-AV.—A NEATLY FURnished second-floor room, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, AND furniture for sale; house contains 9 rooms, all modern improvements; rent $25 per month; lease up to 1st May, 1873. Inquire 418 West Taylor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON SOUTH Dearborn, near Thirty-second-st.; owner will take board for rent. Address S. HARWOOD, care Carrier 50.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AT HARLEM—HOUSE containing ten rooms, in good order, one block from depot. Apply immediately C. E. ROE, 211 South Green-st., or at Harlem.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, TWO stories and basement, furnished throughout, hot and cold water gas, bath-room, &c., pleasantly located, near Douglas University; will be let to a responsible person for a residence only to 1st May next, or longer if required. Inquire at 43 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—A FIRST class residence, furnished throughout, 11 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bathroom, closets, a good cellar, cistern, &c., and all conveniences complete, within fifteen minutes' walk of Sherman House. Will be let to a careful and responsible tenant, for a residence only. Apply to STORY & KING, 140 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1[illegible] Centre-av., 10 rooms, bath, gas, etc. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—A good house and lot, pleasantly located, within two blocks of Wabash-av. Large cars. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 539 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON NORTH Side, pleasantly located, within half a block of horse cars, with good barn and large lot. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st., or 539 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON WISHING STORE ROOM FOR the winter for a handsome chamber suite of furniture, and willing to have it used by a careful and responsible party for a compensation, will address G, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO EXCHANGE A first-class piano for board can do so by calling at 187 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN with some capital, in a business already established. Produce commission preferred. Address WILSON, Tribune office.

CEMENT PIPE CHIMNEYS PUT UP FOR 75 cents per foot (approved by the Insurance Boards). Orders by mail promptly attended to. HYDE PARK CEMENT PIPE WORKS, Hyde Park.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DEsertion, cruelty, etc. Fee after decree. Eight years' experience. Address Box 1037 Post Office.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT, loan, real estate, and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1121 Wabash-av.

EASTERN PEOPLE WANT THE NAMES OF Chicago thieves who are plundering the people while the East is feeding them. We shall publish in our "Gem of the West and Soldiers' Friend" the names of all landlords who are raising the rents and turning out poor people. Give us the names for our Dollar Magazine. C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, 364 Wabash-av.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD IRON AT 350 Wabash-av.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OUT YOUR BUSIness, apply to the agency 135 Twenty ninth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.; office hours 11 to 2.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS CAN FIND A SUPply of Fuller's rheumatic pills at VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID'S, General Agents, 861 Wabash-av.

ROLL OF HONOR—THE NAMES OF HONEST landlords renting at reasonable rates must be published. Give us the names for our "Gem of the West." C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, 364 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 8, 9, OR 10 FOOT show-case; must be cheap for cash. Call at 583 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A CAPITAL OF NOT less than $5,000, to take an active interest in the manufacture of cane-seat chairs, at Indianapolis, Ind. Business has been established for years, and is in good shape. Man must be capable of acting as salesman or bookkeeper. A good chance to the right man. For full particulars inquire of STOLL & BARNES, 34 and 36 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A NOTARYSHIP. Address W L P, 230 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 300,000 OLD BRICK in the burnt district, cleaned and ready for delivery. Call at 52 West Madison-st., third floor. J. B. WALLER.

WANTED—ALL LABORERS GOING SOUTH to apply at 210 West Randolph-st., where tickets can be had at laborers' rates. Don't forget the number, 210 West Randolph-st., in the Cigar Store.

WANTED—CAST-OFF OR NEW CLOTHING, furniture, dry goods, bedding, musical instruments, guns, pistols, old gold and silver, jewelry, old coins, curiosities, relics, &c. Cash paid at BART LEVI'S, 88 West Lake-st., near Canal.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR THE CONstruction of small wooden buildings, or work 12 carpenters on small jobs. Building sidewalks made a specialty, by A. C. SPIER. Address or call 21 243 State-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—40 OR 50 YARDS OF SECOND-HAND carpet. Address where same may be seen, with price, CASH, 40 Locust-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO, OF superior tone and finish; also a good second one, cheap for cash, at 74 Twenty-third-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISSES S. & B. GRANT'S DAY AND BOARDing School, formerly of 252 North Dearborn-st., [illegible].

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR THE PINERIES, such as choppers, teamsters, sawyers, &c.; a winter's work and free fare; also, quarry and farm hands. Also cheap tickets for sale for those going South, at Employment Headquarters, Room 314 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—25 MORE MEN FOR WISCONSIN Railroad; company work; also, 20 hands for sawmills; go by steamboat; free fare to all places. COCKER & BJORTH, 126 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—CANVASSER OF SOME EXPERIence and pleasing address, to sell teas, &c., on the West Side. PACIFIC TEA CO., 742 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE AGENT TO solicit orders for a new gas burner. Apply 866 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE BOY, FROM 16 TO 18, accustomed to wait on table in a gentleman's family, black boots, &c. Liberally paid. Apply at 577 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FINERY HANDS, TO GO OUT TO-day, free fare. Also railroad and levee hands to go South. Apply to E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR MO. PINERYMEN and other help, at 106 West Randolph-st., up stairs. Laborers' tickets to New Orleans, $13; intermediate points in proportion.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CANVASSERS, on salary, for city work. Address 460, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW CORN-sheller; capacity, six bushels per hour; retails for $1.50. County rights free. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 180 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS, ABLE-BODIED men; good wages. 302 Grove-st., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—MAN TO DRIVE WAGON; MUST be well acquainted with the streets, and understand care of horses. Apply at CHICAGO ROOFING COMPANY, 191 LaSalle-st., between Monroe and Adams.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-ENTRY Book-keeper. Address, with reference, P. O. Box 1788, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A SASH, DOOR, and blind business, in this city. Must have experience in the business, and understand making estimates for all kinds of ordered work. Reference required. Inquire at southeast corner of Lake and Canal-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SMART, ACtive boy, who can write a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful in an office. Apply to C. E. STRONG, Chicago Newspaper Union, 13 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FROM 14 to 16 years old; one who can write a good hand, with good reference. Apply at the Rubber Store, 29 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—A THOROUGH PREscription clerk and salesman, who also speaks and writes English well. Apply to E. S. CARTER, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GERMAN DRY GOODS salesman; must have long experience and first-class references. Apply at 280 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN COMPETENT TO take charge of auction department, at 283 and 287 Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—WOOD ENGRAVERS—TWO MEchanical journeymen, and one machine ruler. Address with specimens and salary expected. H. L. PENFIELD, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—TWENTY TIGHT-BARREL COOPers. Apply to JONES & CHAPIN, corner Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR AT 130 WEST Randolph-st., first floor.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER AND A COBBLER. Steady work for the winter if the men are steady. Highest wages paid. Call at 778 Halsted-st., Stock Yards. P. TIERNEY.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS. INQUIRE at A. LUMMOND'S, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BLACKSMITH, IMMEdiately, at HARRIS' Safe Factory, 62 Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SET TYPE. Apply at once to CUSHING & PARSONS, 56 North Canal-st., near Lake.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAkers. Apply to SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 54 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 PAPER BOX MAKER to take charge of an entire box factory. Apply at No. 124 North Main-st., Merchants' Paper Collar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY REPORTERS. Call at the Mercantile Agency, 354 Wabash-av. R. G. DUN & CO.

WANTED—A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO make all kinds of sausage. Apply at 351 South Canal-st., between 7 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS AND MATTRESS-makers. D. F. BACON & CO., 145 Twenty second-st.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS TINNERS. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO WORK THIS MORNING—two first class plumbers. Highest wages given. Apply at 88 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CABINETMAKERS, and one carver and teamster, at SWINEY'S Cabinet Factory corner Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANYONE WANTING FEMALE help of any nation, for the city or country, to inquire at MRS. P. REISS, 280 Maxwell-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—IN A PRIVATE family at Evanston; German, Swede, or Norwegian. Call at the lumber office, corner of Market and Lake, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL at 880 West Washington-st. MRS. J. T. RYERSON, late 83 Cass-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, BETWEEN 14 and 17 years of age, to do second work and help take care of children, in a small private family. No Irish need apply. Call at once at 1119 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK, ONE used to a boarding house, or restaurant. Inquire at 22 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 115 SILVER-ST., A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; come prepared to stay. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO general housework; one who has had experience, and can come well recommended. Good wages paid to right person. Inquire at 716 West Taylor-st., between Robey and Hoyne.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, A cook and second girl. Inquire at 621 Michigan-av. on Thursday, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO DO GENeral housework, the other to assist and sew. No. 19 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GIRL, Swedish or German, as nurse. Inquire at 296 Mohr-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Call at 1222 Wabash-av. immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 50 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COOK, WASH, and iron, at 471 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING-GIRL. APPLY at 5[illegible] West Lake-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WISH AN OFFICE and sleeping room adjoining, for real estate business, on South or West Side. Address Box 22, P. O.

WANTED TO RENT—WANTED HOUSES AND rooms for rent, to supply applicants who are calling for same every hour. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st.

WANTED TO RENT—I WANT THREE OR four rooms for housekeeping. Will some party join me in renting a comfortable house of 8 or 10 rooms? Address S W B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS IN BASEMENT or second story for a quiet business, between Eighteenth and Twenty-third-sts. Will be used only half the day. F B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON WEST or North Side (6 or 7 rooms), for which a good price will be paid. Address G. F. G., Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF 5 TO 10 YEARS—Lot on Canal-st., near Van Buren, 22x150 ft. Lots on Sherman-st., near Van Buren, 50x160 ft. Lots on East Randolph-st., near Franklin, 40x180 ft. Lots on Michigan-av., near Lake, 24x158 ft. Inquire at the store No. 102 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON WEST MADISON AND Smith-sts., between Paulina and Wood-sts. A. DOROTHY, 289 State-st., 2d floor. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.

TO LEASE—200x180 FEET ON NORTHwest cor. Fifth-av. and Adams-st. 75x96 feet, north front, on Quincy-st., and 100x95 feet, south front, on Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.; valuation $400 per foot. At 4 per cent on valuation this is the most reasonable lease in the market. Will lease a less quantity if desired. Also, 50x115 feet on Clark-st., adjoining the Jones School grounds. 58x73 feet on northeast cor. State and Jackson-sts. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—IN BURNT DISTRICT—FOR one year—40x80 feet on Washington-st., near Clark; 30x80 feet southeast cor. Wells and Lake-sts.; 30x80 feet on Dearborn-st. near South Water-st.; 20x100 feet South Water-st., near Wabash-av. J. B. WALLER, Executor, 52 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, AT LOW rates, 80 feet on State-st., north side of Harrison-st., near Post Office; excellent location. C. S. WALLER, 52 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—VERY DESIRABLE LOT, 80x100 feet, cor. Fifth-av. and Van Buren-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, saw, 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE Engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tenoner and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 50 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—A 40-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND boiler, with belting, &c., all complete, for manufacturing purposes, enclosed in a two-story frame building, with two dwelling houses and 3 acres of ground, situated at a railroad station 20 miles from the city; price, $7,000; will exchange for property in Chicago or a farm in Illinois. GEO. T. CLINE, 21 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THEIR VALUE—TWO boilers, 40 to 50 horse power, in perfect order, mud drawer and front complete. Also, a 50 horse power engine, with very heavy fly-wheel. Apply at 398 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND HOISTwheel, with stanchions, wheel-roller, rope, &c., in good order. Address HENRY GROH, 279 Front-st., New York City.

MACHINERY—SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND hangers; machines for folding shirt fronts; all kinds of improved machines for making paper boxes; paper collar machines of the most improved styles; experimental machinery and models; machinery furnished to losers by the fire at reduced prices, at W. M. TOLHURST'S Machine Works, Troy, N. Y. P. S.—Agent wanted in Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—TWO 25-GALLON LARD kettles to set in brick. Address, stating price and where can be seen, OLIVER LIPPINCOTT, 22 Twenty-eighth-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. J. WILKINS, formerly 153 Dearborn-st., now 302 Madison-st. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment, if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines. C. K. Nichols, formerly at 120 South Clark-st., now open at 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments. Sewing supplied to those who desire it.

WEED, ETNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS sewing machines sold on easy monthly installments. Work taken in payment. Machines always on hand. W. F. STICKNEY, 127 East High-st. [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TIMEKEEPER OR foreman in clearing debris from cellars in burnt district. Good references furnished. Address DUDLEY, 366 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, no children, woman to do housework, man to take care of horses and cow, attend gardening and make himself useful about the house. No objection to city or country. Can bring good references. Call or address JOHN KEELEY, 489 Halsted-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, that resides with his parents, to work in an office. Address M C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEWARD OR carver, or to attend to lunch counter; I have had ten years experience; or would take a place to tend. Address 877 South State-st., second floor.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house, bank, insurance, or other office, by a thoroughly practical book-keeper and experienced business man, who is an extra first-class penman and accountant, very rapid and correct at figures; best of references. Apply at once or during next thirty days. Address ACCOUNTANT, 218 Fremont-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER OR salesman, by a competent man, with best of references. Address, for three days, THORNTON, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE experience, to take charge of a cornice shop. Can furnish best of references. Address AUGUSTUS SANDERS, Centerville, Ohio.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man with city references. Address COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY of considerable experience, as saleslady, assistant book keeper, or cashier; would not object to sewing or fancy work; will furnish first-class city references. Address M. A. R., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES A situation as copyist; writes a plain, legible hand. Address M E F, 18 South Peoria-st.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as first-class cook, and one as second girl. Best of city reference. Apply at 20 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do second work, in a private family. Apply at 16 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work, or plain sewing and take care of a baby. Apply for two days. Address 89 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family. Good references. M. T., 154 West Hastings-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family. City reference if required. Inquire at 5[illegible] Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, in a small, private family, to assist in housework, where the comforts of a home are desired more than other compensation. Best of references given. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Address C. C., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at 278 [illegible].

BOARDING AND LODGING.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE SUITE OF PLEASant rooms and one large room, with board; location very central; house with all modern improvements; first-class.

41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—MRS. TABER, FORmerly of 287 Michigan-av., can accommodate a few day boarders.

76 FOSTER-ST.—TWO OR THREE PERSONS wishing board in a private family might be pleased by calling at the above number, up stairs.

121 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. — FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for a family.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—TWO FURNISHed front rooms with board; also one larger unfurnished room. House and surroundings first-class. References required.

135 TWENTY-NINTH ST., BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet-avs.—Board and Lodging for gentlemen only; $7 weekly, in advance. Day board, $5. No deviation. English family.

243 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PARTY OF TWO or four gentlemen can be accommodated with a splendidly furnished front room, one flight up, in Thompson's Block; extra table; terms moderate.

243 WEST MADISON-ST.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished front rooms, in Thompson's Block over Shay's, to rent, with or without board; terms moderate.

499 FURNISHED ST., BETWEEN TWENTYninth and Thirtieth-sts., one block west of State-st.—a good board and rooms for gentlemen or families [illegible].

933 WABASH-AV.—THE ENTIRE PARLOR floor of a private family, elegantly furnished, to rent, with good board, to gentlemen, or to two gentlemen, who are able to pay for the accommodation. Satisfactory reference required.

1076 WABASH-AV., CORNER OF TWENTYfourth-st.—Two gentlemen, wishing to room together can have a large front room and bedroom, with dinner at 1 o'clock.

1118 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room and alcove furnished with board for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family. Also a good barn if desired.

1182 WABASH-AV.—BOARD FOR THREE or four gentlemen can be had. Late dinner.

TWO TEACHERS OCCUPYING LARGE FRONT room, with alcove, would like another lady to share the same with them. Apply, between 5 and 6, at 239 Monroe-st.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO WELL-FURnished rooms, one with alcove both rooms; as some party wishing for four reliable boarders. Address M[illegible] VIN, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A FIRST-class private Jewish family. Address R S, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO LADIES WISH BOARD IN A location easily accessible from the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Address SEMINARY, Tribune branch office, 489 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board and room, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders; location West of Union Park or south of Washington-st. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, etc., O, N. D., Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A furnished sleeping room and board, in a private family, on the West Side. Address, with terms, etc., "REPUBLIC," Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE permanent board and good room, somewhere in the West Division; will furnish their own room, and wish conveniences, etc. Terms moderate. Address J. F. L., 8 and 80 Canal-st., Room 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

GIVEN TO ME ON NORTH STATE ST., MORNing of the fire, a two-seated top buggy. The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses. No. 877 State-st., up stairs, second floor.

LOST—TAKEN FROM GILLETT'S STABLE, corner of State and Illinois-sts., the night of the great fire, a two-seat rockaway carriage. The finder will be rewarded by returning to CARHART, LEWIS & CO., 594 Michigan-av.

LOST—A COAL-BOX BUGGY, PAINTED black, brown striped patent shifting rail screw in back, was taken from front of the residence of J. W. Scammon, No. 174 Michigan-av., at time of the fire. Any person having knowledge of above will be rewarded by leaving information with BOHANON & PURRINGTON, 60 West Madison-st.

LOST—LAST SUNDAY EVENING SOME RED [illegible] from Indiana-st. bridge to Toomey-st. and Market. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 10 Toomey-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN of 1 pair white work horses. G. LACEY, 50 South Halsted-st.

LOST—SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG—WILL pay $5 to any one who will return him to 333 West Lake st. W. M. SMITH.

FOUND—A BAY MARE AND TOP BUGGY which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges at Police Station on Chicago-av., corner of May-st.

STOLEN—LARGE BROWN HORSE AND CANvas seated doctor's buggy from 199 Milwaukee-av., Sunday evening. Good reward given for it at 199 East Madison-st., from 9 to 1.

TAKEN UP—A PAIR OF GRAY HORSES, 7 years old, 17 hands high. One had on a halter. Owner call on AUGUST SCHULTZ, at Washington Heights.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER TWELFTH AND Desplaines-sts., a white cow 2 1-2 years old, and calf 5 months old, on last Saturday night. Any one giving information of the above will be paid $5 reward.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE. The Decatur Fire Company of Philadelphia, in consequence of the organization of the Paid Fire Department, offer for sale a second-class steam fire engine, built by Reaffie & Levy, at Philadelphia. The engine is in better order than when first built, having recently been overhauled, repaired, and refitted, with a new set of composition tires and everything complete. Only $2,500 cash. Address GEORGE F. BOYLE, Attorney at-Law, 4709 Frankford-av., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—BRICK. J. F. SCANLAN, 184 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK—500,000 RED BRICK, 300,000 yellow brick, at lowest rates. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF safe. Call at 477 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1,000,000 RED AND YELlow brick. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3 1-2 YEAR LEASE OF A TWO-STOry house, store below; will be sold either separate or together with a complete set of butcher's fixtures. Apply at 163 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50,000 RED BRICK. Address J. A. FISK, Lemont, Ill.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house on South Sangamon-st. Has thirteen good rooms; also barn. Lease runs to May 1, 1873. S. APPLETON, 143 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—TIN BOXES SUITABLE FOR blacking, water proof composition, ointments, etc., various sizes, at a bargain. Address or call at 60 West Washington-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SOME ENERGETIC business man—one not afraid of work—to take half interest in second-hand furniture store and jobbing shop. Capital required, $1,000. None need apply but who mean business—no time to talk, for my time is money. Call at 77 South Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel doing a business of $6,000 a month. Inquire or address REVERE HOUSE, Clinton, Iowa.

PARTNER WANTED—TO HELP FURNISH and run a new hotel of about seventy rooms. Capital required, $2,000. Central location in the city; good chance for a Chicago hotel man. Or will sell my interest. Inquire at the Briggs House, for three days, from 9 to 11 a. m., or address J. M., 88 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000 SECURES TO THE right man a half interest in a first-class business that will pay him $5,000 a year. Address A H, care of Weekly Phenix, 51 West Madison-st., or call between 10 and 11 or 3 and 4.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CLEAR $10,000. GOT an 18 months lease, obtained just after the fire, of first-class restaurant in full blast at 162 South State-st., near Twenty-second-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN COMmand a good contracting and building business and wants to put $2,000 to $5,000 into a sash, door, and blind factory and general jobbing shop, to be established in Chicago. Address VANDEVENTER, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS NEAR THE CALUMET [illegible] for horse and buggy. IRA BROWN, Room 6, No. 78 [illegible] Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, $1,300, near Twenty-second-st. and Stewart-av., for vacant lots. IRA BROWN, 7 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF LAND IN [illegible] for property here. IRA BROWN, 7 Halsted-st., Masonic Building, Room 6.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SARGENT & Greenleaf's Combination Safe Lock for a Smith & Wesson's revolver. Address SAMUEL, Tribune office.

WASHING[illegible]

The Supreme Court in Sessio[illegible]

Negro Population.

Postal Telegraphy Vindicated.

The Library of Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The Supreme Court of the United States in daily session, and the Library Hall of Congress, are the only portions of the Capitol edifice frequented by people at this time of the year. In other portions there are painters, carpenters, plasterers, and upholsterers, doing the annual work of furnishing and repairing. The big bronze door of Rogers—the noblest monument extant to the memory of Columbus, except the Continent—has been removed from its narrow corridor, and placed upon the central portico at the door of the Rotunda. A new drab carpet covers the Hall of Representatives; the old corridor-arches between the wings and the central Capitol have been enlarged; the green terraces of Capitol Hill are at last sodded and completed. Probably by another summer we shall see the Capitol grounds enclosed and finished on the flanks and the east front.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPITAL TOWN.

By that time the nasty creek which winds round the city side base of the Capitol terraces will have disappeared, as it is already in the hands of culverters. Congress, having exclusive jurisdiction over this territory, should then compel the gin-mills, horse car depots and shambles, and other gipsy appurtenances, to keep their distance from the building, and leave the fine, natural knoll of the site unembarrassed, so that we shall get sight of our property, for which we have expended at different periods, within and without, about fifteen millions of dollars. There is no building extant in classical architecture equal to the American Capitol. Its defects are not palpable to the citizen-eye, and are such as only a fastidious architect or fault-finder would laboriously pick out. It is staunch, white, capacious, comfortable, and exalting to the mind. But one building of modern times has been erected, for such comprehensive legislative uses,—the Houses of Parliament, in which use has been sacrificed to Gothic gorgeousness; and English denunciations of the interior of that edifice have been far more copious and deserved than with ours. The agitation in the West, for the capital-removal, has apparently subsided,—being now, indeed, an extinct desire, except amongst a few men in St. Louis,—none prominent. It had a good influence upon Washington, however, producing such nervousness here that the municipality aroused itself to undertake a series of general improvements which will involve four millions of expenditure, and which have, within six months, cost a quarter of a million. The leasing of the New Jersey lines by the Pennsylvania Railroad, endorsed by the decision of the State Chancellor, will benefit Washington City particularly. By the time that it goes into full operation, the Southern Trunk Line of the same corporation will be open to Richmond, including the lease of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Road, and uninterrupted trains around Baltimore. The fare to New York will be reduced to $5 or $6; and the opening of freights has already prompted the building of a large steam flour-mill near the Navy Yard, to grind the wheat of upper Maryland and the Northern Neck of Virginia, now about to be developed by the new lines of rail. The powerful company of capitalists who have assumed the direction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and have already leased the "Short Line" from Cincinnati to Lexington and Louisville, will give Washington a rival line to the South-west. At the best, however, this city appears to have no stronger future than arose naturally from the purposes of its ordination. The only industry here of any consequence is the building of houses for strangers to live in. As a place of residence, for men of wealth and scholarship, in winter, this city has but two rivals in the East,—New York and Boston. Two of the celebrated hotel men of the North have now pitched here,—the Roessels, of Lake George, and the Rossells, of Congress Hall, Cape May; and it is rumored that Hathorn, of Saratoga, contemplates leasing Willards'. The existing hotels, with one exception, are incapable of rising to meet the educated tastes of modern travellers. A very large and entirely new hotel, with a theatre or opera house convenient, is amongst the foremost needs of the Capital. Since the war, society here has become composed. The sorehead element has recognized the futility of opposition; and the tradesmen, like all tradesmen, discovering that there is no longer a secessionary customer to fleece, have ceased to make themselves mandlin over issues that no longer concerned them. All the amendments to the constitution have long been in quiet operation here. The blacks ride in all the public conveyances, possess new and handsome public schools, work on the corporation streets, and vote the soreheads out of countenance. Mankind has never known a revolution so prompt and peaceful as the concurrence of elements in this District in the suffrage and the laws. At the same time the elevation in mass of the colored population has not been attended by any changes in human nature. The black boy has no versatility, no appearance of fitness for any kind of organization, except for politics; and he is given to running after his many plastic sweethearts, and wearing patent-leather boots and the costume of a Knight Templar. Flunkeyism, religion, women, lottery-policy, and a band of music, agitate the sensuous kindness of the darkey's soul. He makes a good citizen, but no miracle. Your black servant girl will "get religion," a husband, and a baby, with such suspiciously short intervals that you think her mind must be weak. We ought to have the cheapest domestic labor in the country here, because it has so little stability and sense of emulation and dignity.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court, in its small and cozy chamber, quiet as the family hall at twilight when some one is reciting something, sits day by day in attentive silence, while one lawyer at a time talks his case. There are no witnesses, no rumpus, not much of an audience (and that composed as at the reading of a will where there were no expectations), everything proceeds like a service. The attendants upon the court are of great respectability with it; the Marshal as a Judge; the Clerk, full of melancholy stature and years of interesting recollection; the three or four young men clerical duty, or taking down the reports of the cases, each decisive in itself, and yet a gentleman; the Librarian, with a flowing brown beard and face like a Rembrandt; the Doorkeeper, crouched in the corridor, regulating the noiseless door trap; and the grey-haired old negro who robes the Judges every morning and leaves them in the quiet afternoon. No sign of the passion of legislation, the [illegible] footsteps of the lobby, or the giggle of visitors, breaks this soft, mellifluous monotony of lawyer and law met face to face, and just the refraction of baser mediums between. The intelligent jury is gone,—that chaos of human nature gathered like mush-room in the darkness, and transposed by law to the dignity of arbitration. The jury's orator is gone,—that tonguey prostitute who raves the praises of the victim he slays and picks. The tipstave whom you give a dollar to take you out for a drink to see, disporteth not his burly carcass [illegible] countenance in these halls. And yet, perhaps, under those mantled figures, flowing black, and venerable heads, to give the chamber its sanctity, the passions and impatiences of human nature chafe under as with all of our kind. The Chief Justice, nearly bald, and with traces of rustic plain, has felt that mortal exultation to see streets filled with marching people turned out at the sight of his face. Yonder hale old man known the fierceness of a frontier people in politics, where challenges passed, and a threat was uttered to shoot him down as he sat in his place in the Legislature. The terror of incensed parties has approached that sister, and wrapped it round like the wind and wolf round lonely houses. The quiet decisions, falling so softly, have caused at times such deep hostility that, only a few years ago, a Justice on this bench received by express, an infernal machine, artfully and cunningly contrived, and capable of filling a room full of people. Some of the cases now awaiting decision in this court involve the right of street railways in Baltimore to put off colored riders, the right of the blacks under the amendments to vote; the right of the District of Columbia to issue a loan of bonds, etc., etc.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress is rapidly absorbing all the space delegated to it in the centre of the old freestone Capitol building, while the growth of documents has long since exceeded the narrow limits of the House and Senate document-chambers; and the valuable records of legislation, including tons of printed memorials and petitions never read, or called upon by Congress,—many of them in the handwriting of public men,—are moldering in dampnesses of the buildings, to tempt the cupidity of the rag-monger and the messenger. It is imperative that, to accommodate the Library and also give housing to these documents, the present library should be restricted to a library of ready reference for Congress, and, for the rest, allotted to the custody of documents. There are at present 2[illegible] volumes in the library, and it is increasing by copyright additions and purchase, at the rate of 10,000 volumes a year. The possession of a national library is a part of the dignity and fatherhood of all enlightened nations. Ours has once been burned for want of good quarters, and it is far beneath the character and scope of those of contemporary States. The British Museum is the model of all libraries in respect to literature, and, although convenient to Parliament, it has a dignity and unity of its own, and it may be called the Capitol of British literature. The Library of the United States should be